

If you have about £9000 or more to spend on a car, Toyota is probably not the first name that will spring to mind.

You're more likely to think of a car like a Volvo 264, or a BMW 525, or a Mercedes 230.

Not surprisingly, for all three are desirable cars with illustrious names.

But before you make your choice, let us put the arguments for considering the new Toyota Crown. And demonstrate, with facts rather than opinions, that we are not getting ideas above our station.

COMFORT.

We might describe the plushness of the Crown's seats, the spaciousness of its interior, the smoothness and quietness of its ride. But these are qualities which only a test drive will reveal.

Instead, we'll mention some of the ways in which the Crown cares for your comfort and its three rivals do not.

The seats have height adjustable headrests which are also adjustable fore and aft in the front. The driver's seat is adjustable for height and lumbar support.

The Crown, in fact, is a very adjustable car, so the small businessman will feel as comfortable as the big City magnate.

And only the Crown has air conditioning and an air purifier as standard equipment. Winter and summer, it keeps the air fresh as a daisy.

And should you, on a long drive, feel that a cool glass of Perrier would not go amiss, there is a cooler-box in the rear window shelf.

EQUIPMENT.

The Crown is, quite simply, far better equipped than any of its three rivals. It is better equipped, indeed, than any other car at its price and many which cost a great deal more.

It has an auto-reverse stereo cassette-player with four speakers, and

a cassette box in the front console.

It has a self-seeking VHF/MW/LW stereo radio, and an electric aerial.

The electric windows can be opened and closed individually or from the driver's seat. The fuel filler cap, outside mirror and boot lid are all remote control.

There's a digital quartz clock, and all four seats have separate reading lamps.

The new Toyota Crown gives an overall 24.2 mpg, which is better than the Volvo, BMW and Mercedes.

It has electronic fuel injection, which uses petrol more efficiently, and responds more quickly than a conventional carburettor.

And its automatic gearbox has overdrive, which you can select manually and reduces petrol consumption when you are cruising.

THE COMPELLING ARGUMENTS FOR BUYING A TOYOTA. RATHER THAN A VOLVO, BMW OR MERCEDES.

You can control the radio and air conditioning from the front seat if you are driving, or from the rear seat if your chauffeur is driving.

All three of our rivals offer you great comfort. Only the Crown offers you such luxury.

ECONOMY.

There was a time when economy would have had no place in an advertisement for a luxury car.

That, though, was before the days of the £1.25 gallon.

PERFORMANCE.

Here, you might not expect us to come first. But you would be wrong.

The Crown's 2.8 litre engine takes it from 0 to 60 mph in 11.1 seconds, which is 0.6 seconds faster than the BMW 525 Automatic.*

Its power steering is speed-sensitive. The lower your speed, the more assistance it gives you. So the Crown is as easy to manoeuvre in Threadneedle Street as on the M1.

SAFETY.

To protect you and your family in an accident, the Crown has a rigid steel passenger cell and crumple zones front and rear.

It has central door locking and inertia reel seat belts.

To prevent you getting into an accident, it has power-assisted brakes, four quartz-halogen headlamps and a rear fog warning lamp.

It has warning lights for the handbrake, brake fluid level and rear lights. The windows are tinted, to reduce glare.

RELIABILITY.

At this stage of the argument, we will let others speak for us.

According to the German equivalent of the MOT, a Toyota is the most reliable car after two years on the road.

According to an independent British consumer survey, Toyotas suffer from fewer faults than any other make of car. And, in the unlikely event of your needing them, spare parts are easy to get and repair costs are low.

A luxury car, after all, should be more than a comfortable place to sit in while you wait for the AA to arrive.

THE FINAL ARGUMENT.

A glance at the picture below will show that the new Crown will not look out of place outside the most elegant of houses.

Certainly, its new lines do not give away the most surprising fact of all:

The Toyota Crown costs £8,500. £400 less than the Volvo, nearly £500 less than the Mercedes, nearly £800 less than the BMW.

Not, we suspect, that you'd be influenced by a question of mere money. Any more than you'd be influenced by a famous name.

TOYOTA

Everything keeps going right.



THE NEW TOYOTA CROWN

HOME NEWS

Main research groups urge plan for new industry to exploit genetics and microbiology

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A new type of science-based company, backed by the National Enterprise Board with £2m a year over the next five years, is recommended by the main organisations advising the Government on research and development.

The proposal is to exploit discoveries in genetic engineering and microbiology as the foundation of an industry manufacturing a novel range of pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals.

The plan is contained in a report called *Biotechnology*, published yesterday, of a joint working party of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development, the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, and the Royal Society.

More than fifty eminent industrial, academic and government scientists in Britain have endorsed its conclusions.

The report also recommends that the research councils spend a minimum of £3m a year on that field of work. Dr Alfred Spinks, FRS, chairman of the working party, suggests that can be achieved by a reallocation of priorities among the research councils, rather than asking for extra money.

But more money will be required in the university field, with a provision of, say, £2m capital from the University Grants Committee to ensure adequate long-term laboratory facilities. Moreover, a minimum of 20 new combined teaching and research posts over the next five years is needed to provide the necessary manpower.

Dr J. M. Ashworth, chief scientist to the Central Policy

Review Staff ("Think tank"), said at a press conference yesterday that a shortage of experienced people was more of an immediate limitation than money in bringing the new advances in biology to a successful industrial application.

The proposal for a research-oriented biotechnology company is a direct response to the recent creation in the United States and Europe of science-based firms specializing in genetic engineering and microbiological processes.

But the Government working party says a shortage of venture capital and high interest rates are hampering support for innovation in the United Kingdom compared with some export competitors.

Professor Brian Hartley, FRS, perhaps the most senior of the research workers in the field in Britain, suggests that the venture has to focus on those substances of wide interest for medicine and for transforming chemical manufacturing processes.

The production of interferon as a broad-spectrum antiviral drug and potential therapy for certain cancers is high on the list.

Another larger group of naturally occurring agents, monoclonal antibodies and immunoglobulins, are regarded as equally important because of the opportunity they give for novel methods of vaccine production.

Immunoglobulins prepared by conventional methods are of low potency and are scarce, as indeed are the quantities of interferon that can be extracted from white blood cells of donors. A method of preparing specific antibodies by cell

fusion by Dr Cesar Milstein, FRS, of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology of the Medical Research Council, has potentially revolutionized work in that field, but the process needs further development.

The structure of public and private support for research and development is said to be not well suited to the development of a subject like biotechnology in Britain.

The topic straddles the divisions of responsibility both among government departments and research councils, and the arbitrarily defined fields of fundamental and applied research. What is required is a policy of "technology-push" to come from committed strategic research, which will be converted progressively into a "market-pull" as the products and processes of biotechnology emerge.

The first recommendation is for the research councils to increase their support for biotechnology, and that they should collaborate on projects and should request a higher industrial interest among applications for grants from universities.

The complete charter for biotechnology produced by the working party has 24 recommendations, including a stern address to various ministries that within their grasp are the fate of new medicines, systems for drug testing, novel sources of animal feedstuffs and veterinary agents, processes for materials recovery and effluent treatment, less energy-intensive manufacturing operations and other advances.

Bigger investment, page 22

Protest on prisoners held in police cells

By Craig Seton

A total of 130 sentenced prisoners had to spend one or two days in police cells in the first three months of this year because of industrial action by prison officers or overcrowding at Wormwood Scrubs, London, the Home Office says.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, the Labour MP for Ormskirk, who had asked Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, for the figures, said yesterday that they were "absolutely appalling".

He was given them in a parliamentary written reply.

Mr Kilroy-Silk, who is chairman of the parliamentary all-party penal affairs committee, said the figures were another indication of the serious overcrowding in Britain's prisons. The population was now more than 44,000.

The figures also showed that the prison service was being run by prison officers, not the Home Office, and imposed an unacceptable burden on the police force.

It is totally inappropriate to be asking the police to do this kind of job, for which they are not properly trained or equipped and do not have the time.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said that he intended to ask Mr Whitelaw what action he proposed taking.

War on field mice

A campaign to protect sugar beet against field mice has been started by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is estimated that they eat a quarter of the seed sown.



Sir Peter Gadsden, Lord Mayor of London, holding up his lamp at the start of a visit to the sewers of Blackfriars, London, yesterday.

Artists dismayed by peripheral status

By Our Arts Reporter

Serious concern that the arts were not regarded by the Government as part of the future "core curriculum" for schools was expressed at a conference of professional artists and educators that ended at Cambridge yesterday.

Sir Roy Shaw, secretary general of the Arts Council, which convened the conference, endorsed delegates' dismay at

the peripheral status accorded to the arts in *A Framework for the School Curriculum*, a paper issued by the Department of Education and Science in December.

Sir Roy called it "a lamentable document resounding with stale platitudes". Its main theme was that schools should be responsive to national needs, but that was taken to mean mainly preparation for work.

"The arts", he said, "are concerned with preparation for life, and that is no less a national need. Life is more than livelihood."

It was a discussion document and he hoped everyone concerned with school education and the arts would send constructive suggestions to the DES and the Minister for the Arts.

£30,000 aid for youth law centre

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs
Correspondent

The Nuffield Foundation has promised a grant of £30,000 over three years to help to finance Britain's first law centre catering exclusively for children and young people in trouble with the law.

The Kids' Own Law Centre is to be established in Kensal Rise, in the southern part of the London Borough of Brent, an area with high juvenile delinquency figures, many young people in care and high unemployment concentrated among black school-leavers.

The initiative in setting up the centre is being taken by the Brent Community Law Centre. Workers there say that at present young people are only a tiny proportion of their clients, and that often they seek help too late.

Mr Clive Grace, of the Brent centre, says it is hoped that the new centre will deal particularly with cases involving criminal matters - the use of the laws relating to arrest on suspicion ("sus"), child care cases, and the law on young people's employment.

We would aim to offer young people advice about all their legal rights, and would keep an open door so that they could walk in whenever their problem.

"The possibility of a quick and effective response would, we hope, make the police a lot more careful in the use of their powers under the 'sus' laws."

Last October the urban aid committee of the Labour-controlled Brent Borough Council refused assistance to the project after press publicity had suggested that the law centre might be used by young people aggrieved at punishment meted out by their school teachers, and that it would threaten to undermine family life in the Asian community by advising young girls that they were not bound to submit to arranged marriages.

"We would explain to young people who came to us with these sorts of difficulties what their legal position is, and seek to help them if we could," Mr Grace said yesterday. "But we do not expect such cases to predominate."

The application to Brent council for financial help is to be renewed, and further aid is being sought from other charities. Mr Grace said the group was confident that the announcement of the Nuffield grant would make it much easier to raise the remaining £20,000 a year required.

The committee found there was no scientific evidence to show that Debendox caused congenital abnormalities. It understood it did not reveal all the evidence under the Freedom of Information Act. The evidence presented there convinced the jury the drug did cause malformation. The CSM should again when it has a full script of the trial. Until it I hope you will suspend drug.

TV companies 'may seek sales before productions'

By a Staff Reporter

Commercial television companies may increasingly seek overseas sales before committing themselves to producing important series of programmes, a Commons committee says today.

The Committee of Public Accounts says, in its fifth report, that it could be argued that profits for levy purposes were being artificially reduced.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority excluded income from the sales of programmes overseas from a contractor's total income, but made no corresponding reduction in the total expenditure for an appropriate part of the initial production costs.

From that the committee draws the conclusion about the artificial reduction of profits, and expresses approval of the authority's agreement to review the accounting treatment to ascertain whether the rules for

'Order' as MPs fall out of animal B

By George Clark

Angry exchanges between supporters of the Protection of Animals Bill (Scientific Procedures) during the first sitting of the standing committee in its detail.

The chairman, Mr Leadbitter, Labour MP for Ipswich, had to call for tell the MPs that their was contrary to the standard of parliamentary debate.

Temperatures flared after Fry, Conservative MP for Wokingham, the main object was to prohibit any experiments.

One he did not want in Britain was the of the front paws of a seal, he belated.

Mr Tan Durrant, for West Lothian, the Bill, demanded more: where had such meant been conducted, and when?

He said: "I am off the paws of a seal. But I want to the where and, before the next sitting committee I will write ever was involved and other side of the story convincing, naturally I admit it. But we facts."

Standing immediately site Mr Fry, Mr. De manded the information Fry made no response.

"There! That is the Mr Dalvell said, "M lucky, he gets a high list of MPs who produce a private member a chance that many of have given our ears to... He has had month preparation of the Bill certain matters of fact is still wanting a fact."

Mr Stephen Ross, MP for the Isle of Wight, aggressively whether Mr approved of the "dogs" cancer research ment which received m licity about two years.

"That has now stopped", Mr Ross said is what the sponsors of want to stop. There is a support in this country, the law up to date i Dalvell has supported i in the past."

"Instead of trying to the Bill on every stup thing, can he not be m ful and get on?"

Mr Dalvell said he w see something done abi care research.

"Then don't be headed about it", Mr R "There is a limit."

After the chairman vened, Mr Dalvell said i way for the promoters gress on the Bill would produce evidence for assertions.

Mr Fry promised to i a list of the "trivial, u sary and cruel" expe that he wanted stopped the committee meets as March 16.

Labour MP se suspension of Debendox

Complaints about the w Committee on the Snt Medicines cleared Deb the morning sickness drw sent yesterday to Dr (Vaughan, Minister of Sta Health, and the Parliam Commissioner (Ombudsman) Mr Jack Ashley, Labour Stoke-on-Trent, South.

Mr Ashley is calling i drug to be suspended further evidence is consi He said the committee s have looked at all the evi produced when an Am mother sued Richardson rel, the manufacturer, her son was born deforme

He said: "I am astoi that the committee al reach a conclusion befor has examined all the avai evidence."

"The committee found there was no scientific evid to show that Debendox c congenital abnormalities. I understand it did not re all the evidence under the Freedom of Information Act."

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OPEC, unemployment, Détente and World War III?

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ME NEWS

White Paper underlines rising cost of Forces in Germany and general manning difficulties

by Stanhope Correspondent

Disturbing rise in the stationing troops in Germany and its consequences for the future of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) and the implications for the Government's White Paper of 1977, published yesterday.

The past 20 years costs in the annual 21 per cent terms, and in 1980 estimated at £763m, or 10 per cent of Britain's "in-overseas spending on

White Paper tacitly concedes at the Times disclosed, that the Government is aware of the impact of the exorbitant cost of the Anglo-German agreement, 1977.

absence of offset payments and the rising costs of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) in Germany, the Government is aware of the impact of the exorbitant cost of the Anglo-German agreement, 1977.

er, many BAOR units are being reduced in strength and a number of tanks are being sold. In many infantry companies a company has had to be reduced to a platoon, and in some cases to a section.

ed to improve BAOR's air and air defence capabilities and to speed up the process of the BAOR in an emergency.

le RAF we need to be able to replace the aircraft, weapons and equipment needed to make up the Warsaw Pact's advantages in numbers and steady quality.

Concern over rising costs and manning difficulties are apparent throughout the White Paper, the longest and most explicit since the last war.

Its background is, as always, the continuing growth of War, and the implications for the West. We have no reason to believe that the present Soviet leaders are deliberately planning to attack Nato.

"But should we ever break out they intend to win, and while they can use Soviet military power to impress, influence or threaten, less powerful nations to adopt policies which suit the Soviet Union."

The Russian invasion of Afghanistan "shows our opponents have both the power to make new territorial and strategic gains, and the nerve to use that power."

The defence of the United Kingdom is a key component in Nato's plans. In war it would provide a forward base for operations in the Atlantic, a main base for operations in the Channel and the North Sea and a base for operations on the Continent.

Yet over the past twenty years the effort devoted to the air defence of Britain has been "sharply reduced and it should be improved."

The White Paper says, on the need for low-flying training over Britain "the inconvenience and risk must be set against the general balance of our Forces' relations with the community."

On the premature voluntary discharge of men from the forces in 1977 and 1978, it says "it will take many years to replace them, however many new recruits are enlisted," because of the skills that were lost.

Recruiting was good in 1979-80, with an expected total intake of 49,000. However, there were shortages in some grades and specializations. The recruiting effort would deal selectively with particular shortages.

Recruiting will become more difficult from 1982 because of fewer young men entering the 16 to 19 age range. The Services need to recruit about 81 per cent of the men in that range, but by the late 1980s that will rise to 111 per cent.

More use is to be made of women in the services. It is planned to employ the Women's Royal Naval Service in a wider range of jobs; and the Army has authorized a further 570 posts to be filled by the Women's Royal Army Corps and proposes to increase its overall size by a quarter.

"If, however, we are to be able to make the fullest use of women in the Services we must reconsider and perhaps revise our traditional attitude to allowing them to bear arms."

The Government, it says, believes that for the present there can be no question of members of the women's Services engaging in combat or being armed for any duties other than in exercises, emergency or war.

"Within this general limitation, however, we are considering how far it would be desirable to go. If arming women with personal weapons at all is acceptable, questions which must be resolved include whether it should be limited, as in some countries, to self-defence or whether, as in others, it might be extended to a base defence role."

Defence sales in 1980-81 are expected to amount to about £1,200m. The Royal Ordnance factories suffered a setback last year with the cancellation of an Iranian order for 1,200 tanks. But the White Paper says that

provided prospective orders materialize, the factory at Leeds should be able to maintain its tank-building capacity for the British Army.

The White Paper refers to widespread dissatisfaction at the five royal dockyards over pay, leading to industrial disputes, a loss of manpower and "a serious loss of output". A report on the matter is expected this month.

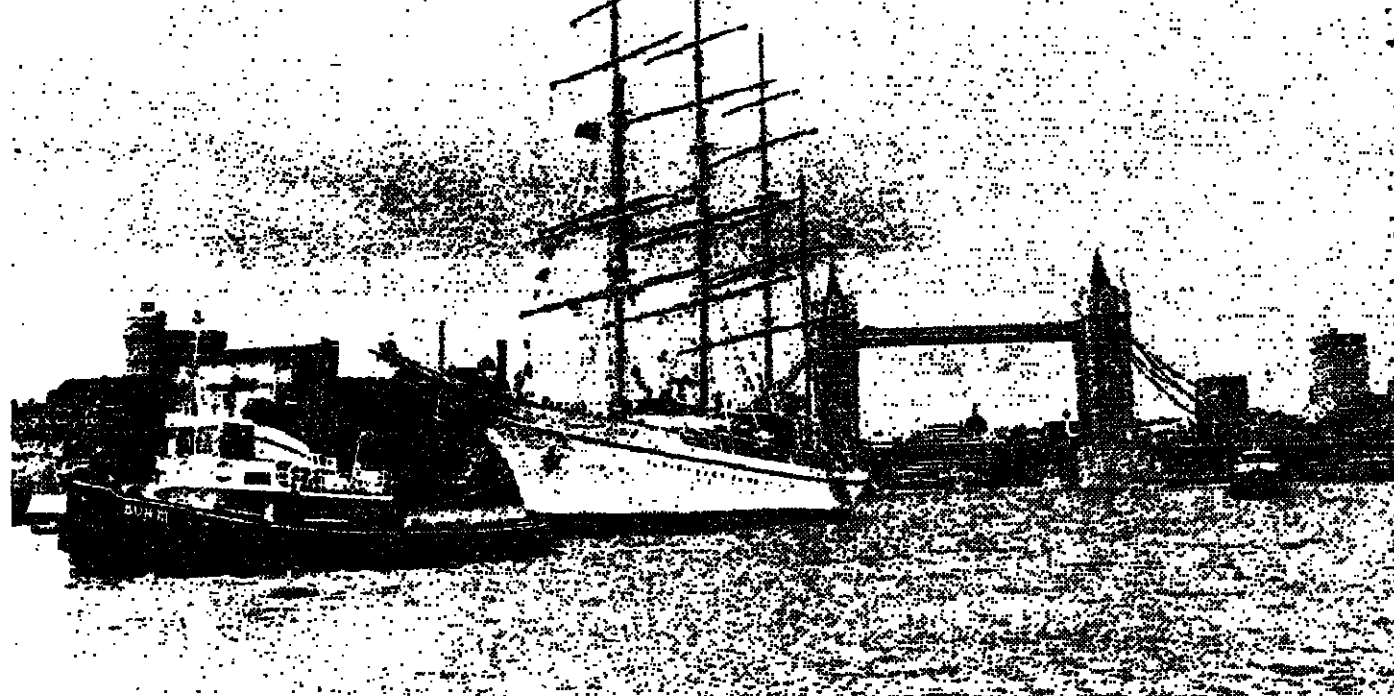
Equipment accounts for 41 per cent of the defence budget, the same as in 1979-80. Improved defences against chemical attack and a new armour-piercing round for the Army's tanks are among the procurement items detailed. But the White Paper refers only briefly to impending decisions on a replacement for Polaris in the 1990s as Britain's next strategic deterrent, and to the Army's plans for a new tank.

Defence procurement, it says, is a vast and long-term undertaking. The largest projects may cost well over £1,000m and may take 10 years or more to develop and five years to come into service.

For the first time it illustrates some of the costs of equipment. They are: nuclear-powered fleet submarine, £140m; type-42 guided-missile destroyer, £85m; seabed operations vessel, £80m; Puma helicopter, £1.5m; Tornado strike aircraft, £10m; Milan anti-tank missile, £7,000; 155mm illuminating shell, £450.

Projects include: Sting Ray lightweight torpedo, £920m; Sea Eagle air-to-surface missile (improvement programme), £350m; Rapier anti-aircraft missile (improvement programme), £320m; new sonar equipment for ships and submarines, £170m.

Defence in the 1980s. Statement on the Defence Estimates (vols 1 and 2, Cd 7825, Stationery Office, £4.50 and £41).



The 353-foot barque Sea Cloud berthed in London yesterday fresh in from the Caribbean. She is to set sail for Hamburg on the first tide tomorrow and can be chartered for £35,000 a week.

Home Office rebuked over police costs

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office was rebuked yesterday by the Public Accounts Committee for failing to control police spending properly. A report by the committee says: "We expect the department to make more effective use of the methods available to them to safeguard the legitimate interests of the Exchequer."

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its "proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

practices where such changes could achieve better value.

Concern is expressed about variations between forces in expenditure on stores and equipment for police. The report describes the variations in the cost per officer as "substantial".

In general, the Home Secretary grants to the 43 police authorities in England and Wales to cover half their net relevant expenditure as certified by district auditors. In 1976-77 government assistance towards purchase of equipment alone was about £45m.

Teacher jailed on spirits charge

John Arthur Bryan, aged 29, a schoolmaster, who was said to have received bottles of spirits stolen by a pupil aged 15, was jailed at Leeds Magistrates' Court yesterday for three months. Mr Bryan, of Woodhall Avenue, Leeds, pleaded guilty to receiving eight bottles of stolen spirits.

Mr Donald Adams, for the prosecution, said that 12 pupils at the school where Mr Bryan was a teacher had been dealt with for stealing and handling wines and spirits.

C controller says corporation got its sums wrong on inflation

by Gosling

Mr Ian Trethowan, general manager of the BBC, said one of his concerns was whether any future BBC spending would stand up to a committee on Scottish television which had been proposed in connection with the proposed cuts in broadcasting and the role of the Scottish Orchestra.

Mr Ramsay, controller of the BBC, said the corporation had calculated its inflation figure at 161 per cent, a year to 121 per cent, and that it had been taken and no guarantees.

ave to cut, it is more in those areas that east this time," he it would be unwise

to be specific as to where the cuts may or may not fall."

Mr Ramsay, replied: "I was careful to use the word 'understanding'; it is my belief that I would be able to make that understanding stick. It is not a guarantee."

The committee had heard of several schemes that had been proposed in connection with the proposed cuts in broadcasting and the role of the Scottish Orchestra.

One suggestion was that both the BBC's Scottish orchestras should be scrapped and a 50-piece concert orchestra set up instead. That they were told, was rejected by the Scottish Broadcasting Council on both musical and financial grounds.

Another proposal, which Mr Ramsay said was shelved when the licence fee came up for renewal, was to increase the symphony orchestra from 69 to 79 players, abolish the Radio Orchestra and provide a sextet for light music.

Mr Ramsay said it was "an unhappy fact" that the Welsh and Scottish symphony orchestras were not considered by Radio 3 to be quite as good as the Northern and London orchestras; there had been a wish by Radio 3 to reduce the

amount of that channel's exposure to the Scottish Symphony Orchestra.

Pressed to confirm that BBC management had long wanted to get rid of the orchestra, and the cuts presented the opportunity, Mr Ramsay said the orchestra performed a function for Scotland as a whole but the decision was taken on financial and not musical grounds.

Mr Roger Young, chairman of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, said he was still waiting for someone to suggest that there was a penny piece of finance to help to save the orchestra.

The responsibility for maintaining all the things the symphony orchestra supported was no longer one that the broadcasting council could shoulder.

Earlier Mr Trethowan told the committee that if the inflation rate did not fall, more cuts would have to be made, unless the Home Office agreed to some alleviation of the situation, including a licence fee increase.

The BBC was negotiating with the Home Office for a four-year agreement on the licence fee system. It was proving difficult to agree about.

hid behind solicitor

ce hid behind a 'sofa' and trusting to tried to divert the justice, it was alleged at Criminal Court

Rufus Leon, aged 35, Street, Westminster, pleaded guilty to the murder of a woman, who had said the BBC had calculated its inflation figure at 161 per cent, a year to 121 per cent, and that it had been taken and no guarantees.

ave to cut, it is more in those areas that east this time," he it would be unwise

olias Purnell, for the said Mr Leon, said Barlow Leon, solicitor, had been taken and no guarantees.

had also written to covering the case, Inspector Peter ing if it was possible w the charges.

phone call to the Leon spoke in a way and said that ter went to court, a try then would be public.

ter told the police recorder was set up me before Mr Leon her. The police, hid a sofa, listened repeated his threats d money.

e 'survival' s' urged

in Suffolk are to set up 'survival' units, incorporating house, post office and one room to try to decline in rural facilities.

of 400 parishes yesterday showed that 131 public houses, 10 post offices have

140 mph British motor cycle to challenge Japanese

By Peter Waymark Motoring Correspondent

The first important new British motor cycle to appear since the late 1960s was demonstrated yesterday by Lord Hesketh. It is a 1,000cc, twin-cylinder superbike, which claimed top speed of 140mph.

The machine was designed and developed by an engineering team at Lord Hesketh's country home at Easton Neston, Northamptonshire, and uses British components in 90 per cent of its construction.

The project has so far cost £500,000. Limited output will begin at Easton Neston in the summer, but Lord Hesketh is trying to interest a British engineering company in producing the machine in sufficient numbers to compete with Japanese and European motor cycles.

"There is a lot of spare capacity in the engineering industry, and we have had talks with several companies about producing the bike. There is a big demand for this type of machine, with sales rising by 60 per cent a year," Lord Hesketh said yesterday.

He was looking for an annual output of 1,000, and he expected the machine to cost between £3,000 and £3,500, which would make it competitive with BMW, Harley-Davidson and the high-performance Japanese machines.

"We hope that time will prove us to have made a classic, high-performance machine which will help to restore Britain's name as a producer of quality motor cycles," he said.

Lord Hesketh, who is 29, is best known as a motor racing enthusiast and in the early 1970s he ran a Formula One team, with Mr James Hunt as driver.

Further summons for failing to be on the bridge or ensuring the presence of a competent officer was dismissed.

Mr John Ker-Reid, prosecuting for the Port of London Authority, said that the coaster hit the jetty after steaming full ahead towards the terminal without slowing down or changing course. Sparks flew on impact.

Captain Blank had claimed afterwards that an electrical fault had jammed the autopilot while the first mate was on the bridge. He had been below, but went to the bridge and found the mate in a state of shock and lying dazed on the wheelhouse floor.

Mr Ker-Reid said: "Nothing was done to avert a collision with a highly dangerous installation. Navigation of this view will not be tolerated in view of this dangerous situation and all the implications involved. The community must be protected."

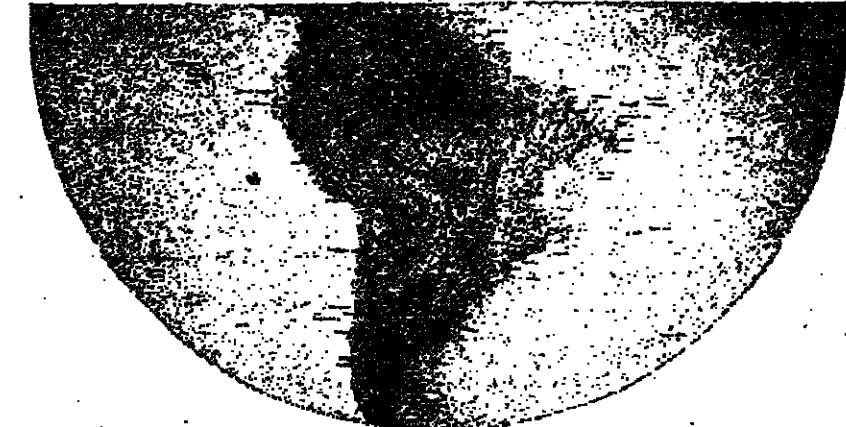
He admitted proceeding too far up river on automatic pilot instead of under manual steering in accordance with Port of London general directions. A

Fines totalling £180, with costs of £377, were imposed by Rochford magistrates, Essex, yesterday on the master of a coaster which rammed a jetty at the methane gas terminal on Canvey Island last April.

Mr Edward Marchant, chairman, told Captain Udo Blank: "By hitting the soft underbelly of Canvey, a very serious and dangerous situation might have developed."

Captain Blank, aged 41, of Sussex Drive, Walderslade, Chatham, Kent, was found guilty of navigating the 393-ton Panamanian registered Sea Endergar in a manner likely to endanger the gas terminal jetty or other Thameside structures, near by, and careless navigation.

He admitted proceeding too far up river on automatic pilot instead of under manual steering in accordance with Port of London general directions. A



There are compelling reasons for this confidence in Brazil: Brazil is the 5th largest country in the world, 7th largest in population, 8th in the Western World in Gross National Product, 8th in industrial production, and one of the leaders in agriculture and animal husbandry. It has one of the largest hydro-electric potentials - aggregating about 209 million kilowatts - plus vast mineral resources, such as iron ore, uranium, vast amounts of bauxite, as well as gold, tin, copper, manganese and tungsten. Moreover, the country's steel, petrochemical, automotive, aeronautical and ship-building industries are highly developed.

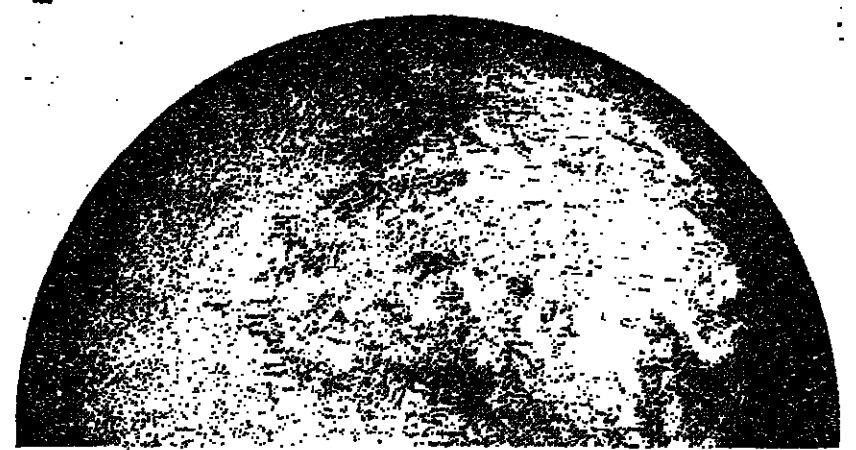
Brazil's manufacturing industries are expanding at an accelerating pace, and are becoming increasingly competitive in international markets.

Brazil. Your leading partner on half the planet.

Hundreds of European, American, and Japanese companies have discovered the vast potential of Brazil, the leading market of the entire Southern Hemisphere.

And the investments that many have made in this rapidly growing South American giant are already paying off handsomely.

The list of international companies that have invested in Brazil includes such prestigious names as AEG-Telefunken, Bayer, Bosch, Daimler-Benz, Krupp, Siemens, Volkswagen, Philips, Verolme, General Motors, Ford, Fiat, Philco, Brown Boveri, Volvo, Ishikawajima, Michelin, Pirelli, Mitsubishi, Sharp, Goodyear, Olivetti, and many others.



Its service companies, particularly those engaged in project engineering and specialized technologies, are quite active internationally, associated in many cases with organizations of other countries.

A vigorous market economy; a favorable business climate; a highly developed infrastructure, a plentiful supply of skilled and semi-skilled labor, and vast growth potential stimulated on a growing scale by a government policy focusing on free enterprise combine to make Brazil the great new frontier for international investors. Discover for yourself the investment opportunities and incentives that Brazil has to offer. Ranging from the import of quality Brazilian manufactured products in every sector to setting up new operations with Brazilian firms, or profitable capital investment.

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BANCO DO BRASIL

HOME NEWS

Family man will be more than £3 a week worse off in sickness pay under government proposal

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

A married man with two children will be more than £3 a week worse off in sickness pay under the new strategy proposed by the Government, details of which were published in a Green Paper yesterday.

The plan makes employers responsible for paying sickness benefit for the first eight weeks of a worker's sick leave in any year, and suggests that the rate be set at £30 a week at today's prices.

Lower government jobs will be needed because employers will have the administrative burden of working out the sick pay. They will be compensated by a once-for-all reduction in national insurance contributions.

The Government is proposing that there should be only one rate which employers should be obliged to pay during periods of sickness. This would be more than the single person's sickness benefit (now £13.50) but less than the amount now paid for those with children (£25.50 plus £1.70 for each child).

The Green Paper says: "Individuals with dependants may find relative to single workers".

For workers earning less than £30 a week it is suggested that the employer should pay three quarters of their wages. "To require an employer to pay full wages during sickness would leave no financial incentive for a low earner to return to work", it says.

The aim is to save on administrative costs and to tax sick

pay. Employees who have their sick pay from the state topped up to their usual earnings level by their employers are better off sick than well because their state benefit is not taxed.

The paper points out that when the present national insurance scheme was introduced it was rare for anyone to be paid by his employer for a period during which he was too ill to work.

"The situation in 1980 is very different. Up-to-date figures are not available, but we know that as long as six years ago some 80 per cent of full-time employees were within the coverage of occupational sick-pay schemes.

"Nearly half of the people covered were eligible to receive full pay reduced by national insurance entitlement, or in some cases full pay on top of national insurance benefit", it says.

Evidence suggests that if anything the situation has improved for employees, yet the Department of Health and Social Security is processing 10 million claims a year, 90 per cent of which are for six weeks or less, it says.

The Government therefore thought it right to review the role of state sickness benefit. The amount paid out in flat rate benefit is £27.50 a week, the estimated cost to employers of the new scheme is £41.5m.

It is proposed that employers should not have to pay for the first three days of sick leave. Nor would they have to provide sick pay for married women

and widows who had chosen not to pay full national insurance contributions.

Comments are invited by September 30 next, and the Government hopes to introduce the scheme by 1982.

Negotiations are to be held with the British Medical Association about sickness certificates. Doctors have to issue them free for those claiming state benefit, but they charge if the certificate is for an employer.

Miss Ruth Lister, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, said the plan discriminated against families with children.

It would put a considerable administrative burden on small employers, and to make employers pay only a proportion of the wages of those earning less than £30 a week would produce real hardship.

The British Medical Association found the proposal quite unacceptable. It will take away the patient's right to decide whether to reveal the confidential information in his national insurance certificate to his employer and will undermine the confidential doctor-patient relationship.

Dr Tony Keable-Elliott, chairman of the General Medical Services Committee, said the paper laid down that employers should be supplied with a statement about the patient's incapacity. That was a confidential matter and doctors would not disclose it.

Income During Initial Sickness: A New Strategy (Command 7864, Stationery Office, £2).

Move to calm storm on teachers' hours

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Mrs Angela Rumbold, chairman of the Council of Local Education Authorities (CLEA), attempted yesterday to calm the storm over the negotiations on conditions of service for teachers.

The authorities' proposals were designed only to describe what teachers do, not to increase their work load, she said in a statement.

The proposals included assurances for teachers to achieve a fair distribution of income and to safeguard in the form of maximum yearly and weekly hours of work.

Discussions on a new contractual definition of teachers' rights, duties and responsibilities had been taking place over the past year in a joint working party and substantial progress had been made, she said.

The CLEA had formally requested an early meeting of the joint committee responsible for negotiating conditions of service other than pay to review the working party's progress and to consider a timetable for completing negotiations.

When the working party met last week, the unions refused even to discuss a "draft interim

agreement" presented by the local authorities.

Discussions continued, however, on the authorities' draft proposals on service. Those include a maximum of 27½ hours a week of teaching, a maximum of 7½ hours of other duties, such as mid-day supervision, and a minimum of 2½ hours during school for marking and preparing lessons.

It was also proposed that teachers work up to a maximum of 205 days a year to allow for in-service training outside term time. The present minimum school teaching year is 190 days.

Actual negotiations on the minimum and maximum hours have not yet begun.

The National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, the second largest teachers' union, has refused to take part in the talks on conditions of service and described the proposals as "unacceptable".

The union said: "They may gain more contractual hours out of teachers, but they will lose an inestimable amount of effort and good will."

Other workers were reducing their working week, increasing their holidays and increasing their pay, but teachers were moving in the opposite direction.

NUT opposes a national curriculum framework

By Our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Teachers has come out strongly against the Government's proposals for a national framework for the curriculum in schools.

In a pamphlet published today the union urges Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary of State for Wales, to end their attempt to establish such a framework.

"The idea that the school curriculum should satisfy national needs is misconceived. Who is to define national needs? Every government has its own idea of what the prevailing national needs are. The school curriculum would have to be reorganised every few years to suit the ideology of the day", it says.

Predictably, the union argues that it is the teachers, by vir-

due of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children. The concept of 'national needs' was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

The union is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for 'key elements in the curriculum'. The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

Thatcher aid for museum sought

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has been asked to help Britain's only helicopter collection to survive by curbing Ministry of Defence red tape which they say is hampering the raising of the British Helicopter Museum at West

on-son-Mare airport, Avon. The museum had to close temporarily last September when lease on the airfield, owned by the Ministry, expired. Delays in arranging its sale and new leases are blamed.

Welsh students sprayed cans at TV station

From Our Correspondent

Two members of the Welsh Language Society made a dawn raid on a television studio and sprayed cans with paint and jammed their locks with superglue. Mr Justice Bristow was told at Bristol Crown Court yesterday.

Timothy Webb, 22, and Thomas Owen, 19, both students at University College, Aberystwyth, pleaded guilty to causing more than £2,000 of damage to seven cars at the ITV West studios in Bristol.

Mr John Foley, for the prosecution, said Mr Webb and Mr Owen sprayed the cars with slogans such as "HTV plus Tories equals conspiracy", and said they hoped to persuade the television company and the Government that there ought to be a separate Welsh language station.

Mr Webb, of Holford, Aberystwyth, was given a 12-month sentence suspended for a year and Mr Owen, of Talgarth, Lampeter, Dyfed, received six months, suspended for six months.

Police station sergeant says there were no marks on James Kelly's body

From David Nicholson-Lord

Sergeant John Waddell, who was on duty at the police station where James Kelly was taken on the night he died, said at the inquest yesterday that there were no marks on Mr Kelly's body.

He said that when Mr Kelly, who died in police custody, was taken into the police station he was handled very carefully. "The only time he was ever moved was just to try to revive him", he said.

Mr Kelly was carried in, face up and handcuffed, by several officers. He was laid on the charge office floor and he appeared semi-conscious. He was flushed but not making any movement. He seemed to be gasping for breath.

Police Constable Robert Evans told him that he had arrested Mr Kelly in Barkhway Road, Hutton, for being drunk and disorderly.

Churchmen plan boycott

From Tim Jones

A dispute about the nature of Holy Communion is threatening to mar a celebration to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the disestablishment of the Church of Wales.

At a bishop's meeting, the six dioceses in the principality completed their plans to fill the national stadium in Cardiff with thousands of worshippers, some ministers and their flocks were planning to boycott the event.

The controversy has arisen because of a decision to allow only 50 communicants from each diocese to take the sacrament. It rest will be asked to join in spiritual communion.

Some churchgoers have claimed that is neither Anglican nor Catholic because it denies those eligible the blessing of the full service.

The Bishop of Llandaff, the Right Rev John Poole Hughes, has asked his ministers to read out a letter of explanation to their congregations. In it he says: "Please forgive those who have made errors of judgment but be assured that the bishops are as sorry as anyone that general Communion is not practicable."

You do not need a very long memory to recall how non-communicant attendance at the Eucharist was common with Roman Catholics and in some of our churches.

"The principle of spiritual communion may have fallen from favour, but I believe it has not lost its value. Suitable private prayers will be included in the programme to assist people during the Communion."

Bishop Poole Hughes makes clear that the bishops were influenced in arriving at their decision by considerations of time and by the steep terracing of the national stadium.

"Another aspect is the likelihood of groups of youngsters attaching themselves to the procession to see what is going on, who have no idea of what the Sacrament is, and who are told by the Jehovah's Witnesses that they were troubled by pick-pockets on similar occasions."

The communicants will be chosen by lot to avoid any suspicion of merit or favouritism.

Bishop Poole Hughes said limited communion at nuptial Mass was still practised in some places.

The Bishop of Monmouth, the Right Rev Derrick Childs, said it became clear to him, after he attended the last rugby international at the stadium, that Holy Communion for all would have been impossible in the time planned for the celebration.

"People who are able will take Communion before attending the celebration and others will join in spiritual communion", he said.

Sergeant Waddell continued: "I was told he had been fighting with everyone, including some passers-by as well. He suddenly seemed to turn blue, then went bright blue and stopped breathing."

PC Paul Brophy turned him on his side and another sergeant checked his mouth to make sure there was no obstruction. Sergeant Waddell said he ordered Mr Kelly's handcuffs to be removed and PC Brophy began artificial respiration.

In reply to Mr Ronald Lloyd, the coroner, Sergeant Waddell said: "He had been drinking. He smelled strongly of ale."

Cross-examined by Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for the Kelly family, Sergeant Waddell said he listed Mr Kelly's property and the fact that there were no marks on the body. He did not see a sizable mark on Mr Kelly's forehead.



Karen and Heather Annabel, from Australia, at the Natural History Museum's family centre, open free of charge until April 19

Irish church leaders join effort to end 'dirty' protests in prison

From Christopher Thomas

Roman Catholic church leaders in Ireland are making intense efforts to bring the so-called "dirty" protests by republican prisoners in Ulster to an end.

Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich, Catholic Primate of Ireland, went to Stormont on Tuesday for a two-hour lunch with Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who last week approved minor concessions to the protesters.

It was their second meeting in a month. The Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, Dr Edward Daly, was also present. Mr O Fiaich put forward a formula for defusing the bizarre protest, in which prisoners smear excrement on cell walls and drape themselves in blankets rather than wear prison clothes.

The demonstration began in support of a special category status but there are indications that it would end if there were concessions on doing prison work and the wearing of prison clothing, without conferring special status formally.

The Northern Ireland Office has until now refused to yield even slightly to the protest; the new concessions on prison visits, letters and physical exercise announced last week are the first shift of ground in two years but have been contemptuously rejected by the prisoners in the Maze near Belfast.

The extent of activity behind the scenes suggests that a mutual face-saving formula is being urgently sought. Cardinal O Fiaich, who is to have one more visit with Mr Atkins over the H block issue, is publicly saying nothing about his private ideas. Unlike his controversial outburst when he visited the Maze last July, he is now picking his words cautiously.

Special category status is no longer granted. Previously it was given for terrorist offences committed before March, 1976, regardless of when the conviction took place.

Meanwhile the police in the Irish Republic yesterday seized one of the biggest arms hauls ever when they raided a farm near Drogheda, Co. Louth, and discovered a bunker hidden under a heap of manure in a cowshed. A large force of police, backed by armed troops, descended on the isolated farm early in the morning, led by Assistant Garda Commissioner Joseph Ainsworth.

The farm was empty, but the police were searching for a Drogheda man last night.

A man in his early twenties was shot dead by gunmen in west Berlin last night in what is believed to have been a sectarian murder. Three men were believed to have been involved in the shooting.

Mr Robert Carr, aged 21, of Newry, Co. Down, who was taken to a Dublin hospital with serious burns after an explosion at the customs post at Newry 10 days ago, died yesterday.

In Northern Ireland more than 20,000 people yesterday joined a series of rallies in Belfast and other centres in protest against the Government's economic policies. The demonstrations were organized by the Northern Ireland Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

Fire bomb School children watched a blazing soldier rolling in the street after a car bomb explosion in Crossmaglen, south Armagh, yesterday (the Press Association reports).

A bomb in a parked car was detonated by remote control as the soldier drove past in an armoured vehicle, sending a fireball through his open window.

The soldier was taken by helicopter to Belfast and was seriously ill with severe burns. Withdrawal policy: A Labour committee on Ireland has been formed in an attempt to push the party leadership into adopting a policy favouring political and military withdrawal from Northern Ireland. The committee has the support of only three Labour MPs, but said it intended to start at grass roots level before attempting to gain parliamentary support.

The judge said that Mr Davey, who had met Miss St Barbe last June when she entered the nursing home in Fitzjames Avenue, West Kensington, where he worked, is entitled to apply to the courts for reasonable provision from her estate.

On December 20 the Court of Protection ordered the execution of a statutory will under the Mental Health Act, 1959, after the death of Miss St Barbe, who died seven days later and an open verdict was recorded at the inquest.

The judge said Mr Davey, who asked for the discharge of this order for the statutory will, complained that the order for the execution of a will should not have been made without notice being given to him. But the absence of notice had been fair and reasonable in view of the urgency.

The deputy master of the Court of Protection had taken account of Miss St Barbe's age and health. He thought that if she died before the will was made it would no longer be possible to challenge the validity of the marriage.

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WEST EUROPE

Paris decides to use non-union labour to clean filthy Métro

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, April 2

For reasons of health and safety the Paris Transport Authority (RATP) intends to hire "blacklegs" to sweep up some of the filth accumulated below ground over the past 10 days while the regular cleaners have been on strike.

The Métro is normally kept clean by 900 workers, supplied under contract to the authority to sweep the 45 miles of corridors and 20 miles of platforms.

On March 24 they struck for a pay rise of 5.5 per cent to bring them above the minimum wage. Since then the 4.7 million passengers who use the system every day have, not unnaturally, been creating a considerable mess.

Tickets, cigarette ends, chewing gum, newspapers, plastic cups and bottles are underfoot almost everywhere. The tramps who habitually find shelter in the warmth of the stations have to clear rubbish from the seats before they can lie down.

The cleaners last went on strike in 1977 and in the end won a few concessions. The obstinacy with which they seem determined to hold out shows how strongly they feel they are being exploited. Most of the cleaners are immigrants and the 12 companies which employ them are accused by their union representatives of exploiting the fact that they are

frightened of losing their jobs.

Most of the cleaning is done with brush and broom. At night, when the trams are not running, the crews go down on the tracks to sweep cigarette butts and other rubbish by hand.

Other "blackleg" workers by the unions are that the cleaners do RATP workers, receive to get to work and allowed into washrooms except to clean.

Conditions are such that only the poor migrants are prepared to work. Their resentment stems from a belief that they are the victims of racial discrimination.

The RATP has so far intervened, leaving the matter to the contractors. However, let it be known next year it intends to by reducing the cleaning by about 4 per cent.

By London stand. Metro is kept extremely clean with entire stations regularly. One French paper quotes an EU "with this legendary plague", saying that it looks at dirty as the Underground, "but the monetary. In London the year round". Soances and RATP could change that.

La Scala dress standard create a deafening silence

Milan, April 2—Musicians

have made the first moves in the so-called "war of the tails" by silencing La Scala opera house in a new blow to the Italian economy.

The opera house orchestra simply failed to show up for a performance of Verdi's Requiem Mass. There was a standing-room-only audience.

"Nothing like this has ever happened before in any of the many cities where I've sung", Signor Luciano Pavarotti, the tenor, said.

For weeks the musicians have been saying they need more money for the evening clothes and the La Scala management in order to conform to the tradition of impeccability and smartness of the theatre.

Last month they wore blue jeans and shirtsleeves for a performance of Tosca, but the performance went on.

It was last night when 2,500 spectators waited in vain in

From Irvin Davis
Los Angeles, April 2

A bizarre extortionist who calls himself a member of "the Poison Gang" is now demanding 100 uncut diamonds in exchange for a list of groceries he says have been laced with cyanide, police disclosed today.

So far employees at Safeway stores in San Diego have found cyanide in a bottle of sauce and a jar of pickles after receiving a call from the extortionist.

Over the weekend, a large jar of pickles was found to contain 1,400 milligrams of cyanide. Doctors treated 25 people. The bottle of poisoned sauce was found after a store employee received a warning telephone call.

The note which police found with the pickles read: "There are five other food items located on the shelves of this store. If you comply with our demands we will give you a list and exact locations of these food items. We will poison the food in every Safeway store in the area."

The note, signed "the Poison Gang", demanded 50 diamonds, one carat or larger of good quality in return for the list.

Since the poisoned groceries were found, the store, which closed for one day only, has reopened and rebled its security force. Shoppers have been urged to inspect their purchases and several hundred have taken advantage of the offer.

transport workers' union, representing about 33,000 bus and subway workers and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

City and state authorities took steps to seek a court order to get the strikers back to work under New York State's Taylor Law, which, theoretically, bans strikes by public employees. —Reuter.

Patients abandoned
Rome, April 2.—Half a million Italian hospital workers and 80,000 doctors went on strike today, leaving hospital patients without food and medical care except in urgent cases.

We can save you money by saving you time. But you might still need to raise extra finance for improvement and development, ask your local Lloyds Bank manager about our Enterprise loan scheme.

At the sign of the Black Horse



**LLOYDS
BANK**

OVERSEAS

China's leaders try to forestall revival of dissident activities

Peking, April 2.—Two days before the Qing Ming festival of the dead, a symbol of political activism, the authorities warned in veiled terms against any attempt by the human rights and democracy movements to make a reappearance.

The *Quenming* daily today published a long commentary castigating the activities of the new dissident movement, particularly the writing of big character posters.

Wall posters are one of the four vital rights guaranteed by the Chinese constitution, the others being the rights to "speak out freely, air their views fully (and) hold great debates".

The newspaper said it was "absolutely indispensable" to abolish these four rights, something the regime has already announced its intention of doing, on the ground that they were "no longer necessary" and even "harmful".

The commentary, published so close to the Qing Ming festival, was clearly aimed at forestalling any revival of the popular political excitement experienced at Qing Ming over the last four years, observers said.

In 1976, before the death of Chairman Mao, Qing Ming was marked on April 5 by rioting in Peking and incidents in several other cities.

In most cases the demonstrators were protesting against the intervention by security forces against people paying homage to the memory of Chou En-lai, the popular Prime Minister, who had died four months earlier. The incidents were described by Mao's successors as "heroic and revolutionary".

In the two following years political activists marked the Qing Ming festival by putting

up big character posters, and this led to the birth of the human rights movement which insisted that they were acting in the "spirit of April 5" 1976.

However, last year's Qing Ming was celebrated against the background of an official clamp-down on dissidents and a ban on putting up big character posters in Peking's Tiananmen Square.

Since the beginning of this year, Chinese leaders, including Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Deputy Prime Minister, have made it quite clear that they would not tolerate dissent in China.

The only demonstration now allowed in Tiananmen Square are ceremonies held by school children and members of the young pioneers organization, for dead leaders.

For the past few days there has been a steady stream of processions to the foot of the Monument of the Heroes of the People in the centre of the square, where the children lay wreaths and bouquets of paper flowers.

Meanwhile, Peking's only surviving opposition magazine, the *April Fifth Forum*, has stopped publication because of "indirect warnings" from the authorities.

Mr Xu Wenli, the chief editor and his 17 staff members told foreign journalists who visited them at Mr Xu's small flat yesterday that they hoped the demise of the mimeographed handwritten magazine stood by the Government would help to free one of its editors—Mr Liu Qing—from jail.

The silencing of the *April Fifth Forum* removed one of the remaining "troublemakers" of the regime, and it could hamper the political stability they say is needed for China's modernization.—Agence France-Presse and UPI.

Prince Sihanouk ready to return to Kampuchea

Peking, April 2.—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Kampuchean head of state, said here today that he was ready to return to Kampuchea under the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, while refusing to recognize the "Vietnamese protectorate" over his country.

He once more turned down any possibility of cooperating with the Khmer Rouge communists supported by the Chinese. He added that he had not received any offer to return to Kampuchea from the Phnom Penh Government.

The Prince emphasized that he would return to Kampuchea only if "the majority" of his supporters favoured it and he would not play any political role but limit himself to using his influence in Western countries in seeking aid for Kampuchea.

Prince Sihanouk who has just ended a four-month journey round the world, said that his plan for the neutralization of Kampuchea received "no concrete support".

The United States State Department had advised him to concentrate on "the humanitarian aspect" of the Kampuchean question, rather than on political issues.

He told a press conference: "I am completely powerless. I am in a dilemma. I have given up the idea of armed struggle. I do not want to take part in the massacres of the last Kampuchean survivors".

Since his arrival in Peking on Monday he has met Mr Ji Pengfei, Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr Han Nianlong, a

Deputy Foreign Minister. He said he had good relations with China but he still disagreed with Peking over the Khmer Rouge.

"It is immoral to support the Khmer Rouge," Prince Sihanouk said. He added, however, that China's use of them was "understandable" as it wanted to "contain Vietnamese expansionism" in South-East Asia.

Referring to recent statements by Mr Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, and Mr Eiang Sar, his Foreign Minister, that the Khmer Rouge had not committed massacres when in power in Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk said they were "lies".

He affirmed that he would not have talks on a possible alliance with the Khmer Rouge either in Peking or in Pyongyang where he is to arrive on Sunday.

Prince Sihanouk said that "the Vietnamese are posing a lesser danger to the security of the Kampuchean population than the Khmer Rouge" and quoted foreign reports that the Heng Samrin regime had managed to "stabilize and normalize" living conditions in Kampuchea.

He predicted that more and more countries, beginning with India and France, would come to recognize the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh regime. He knew that France was studying the setting up of practical relations with the Heng Samrin regime had managed to "stabilize and normalize" living conditions in Kampuchea.

In the United States he had gained the impression that the Americans would "inevitably" try to normalize relations with Vietnam.—Agence France-Presse.

Joy Adamson 'killed with farm implement'

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, April 2.—Mrs Joy Adamson, the naturalist and author of *Born Free*, was murdered with a simi (a two-edged farming implement like a sword), and an iron bar, a police witness said today at a preliminary inquiry in Nairobi, 30 miles from Nairobi.

A magistrate is conducting the inquiry into a charge that Paul Nakwara Ekai, aged 23, a former employee of Mrs Adamson, murdered her.

The police witness said that Mr Ekai led him to a manyatta (encampment) and showed him the simi after being arrested.

Tanzanians begin withdrawal from Uganda

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, April 2.—The withdrawal of 10,000 Tanzanian troops, half the force which has been in Uganda since the overthrow of President Amin a year ago, has begun and is expected to take two or three weeks.

Mr Rashid Kawawa, the Tanzanian Defence Minister, said in Dar es Salaam that the withdrawal was taking place as planned, but Ugandan Government leaders say they would have liked more time to build up their army.

Newly-trained Ugandan troops have taken over garrison duties at several centres

Israel hits back at Egyptian declaration

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, April 2.—An angry public exchange between Israel and Egypt over the status of a feast Jerusalem has soured the atmosphere for the forthcoming series of meetings on Middle East peace which are due to begin next week when President Sadat flies to Washington.

In a statement issued today the Israeli Foreign Ministry bitterly denounced a unanimous resolution passed yesterday by the Egyptian Parliament in Cairo declaring that annexed east Jerusalem was an integral part of the occupied West Bank which should serve as the headquarters for the proposed Palestinian autonomy council.

The incident emphasizes the size of the gap which still exists between the Israeli and Egyptian positions on essential elements of the autonomy negotiations, and the formidable nature of the diplomatic task facing President Carter in his separate talks with President Sadat and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister.

There were suggestions in Israeli Government circles tonight that the 120 members of the Knesset may be recalled from their Passover recess to answer the Egyptian Parliament's resolution, which also condemned Israel's settlement policy.

An attempt to draft a joint condemnation of the Egyptian stand by the Government and the opposition Labour Party was also reported to be under way.

There were strong indications tonight that the controversial Egyptian resolution has further stiffened Mr Begin's resolve to refuse to bow to American or Egyptian pressure during the Washington talks, particularly over the Jerusalem issue.

In another bad omen for the Washington meeting, two of Israel's most extreme right-wing politicians have announced that they are flying to the American capital as part of a "Truth Squad" which will follow Mr Begin throughout his stay and try to ensure that he makes no concessions.

The two politicians are Miss Genia Cohen and Mr Moshe Shamir, the two Knesset representatives of the recently formed "Religious Renaissance" Party which is demanding an immediate end to the peace process with Egypt.

Their visit is being financed by American supporters and is designed to mobilize the powerful American Jewish lobby against any pressure that might be put on Israel by President Carter.

Miss Cohen said: "We will explain that the peace process is filled with time bombs for Israel and that it should be ended. Because of the way international opinion seems to be moving, our view is that an Israel confrontation with the United States and possibly with the rest of the world over the future of Jerusalem is inevitable."

Israeli concern at Jews given refuge in US

From Our Correspondent Tel Aviv, April 2.—Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today objected to the United States Government's regarding Jews leaving the Soviet Union with visas for Israel as political refugees.

Tens of thousands of Jews have left Russia with permits to join families in Israel and then diverted to the United States. More than 70 per cent of the Jews leaving Russia have been dropping out in Vienna, the first stop in the West. The largest number went to the United States.

Mr Aryeh Dulkun, the chairman of the World Zionist Executive responsible for immigration to Israel, today asked Mr Begin to take up the matter with President Carter when they meet in Washington later this month. He argued that it was an affront to Israel that a Jew with a visa for Israel, who was entitled to automatic citizenship on arrival, should be considered a refugee.

Mr Begin said the United States law on refugees was "noble and humanitarian" but it should not apply to Jews fleeing Soviet persecution. He said he would like to see the United States law on refugees amended to exclude Jews from the definition of a refugee.

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Baathists contemptuous of Lebanese authority

Syrian gunmen conduct a violent interlude to Beirut lunchtime

From Robert Risk, Beirut, April 2.—It was a typical lunchtime in Hama Street. Smartly-dressed gentlemen with worry beads juggling in their hands walked disconsolately past the clothes shops while their temporarily abandoned girlfriends—sophisticated ladies in dark tight-fitting dresses—waited for them in the express restaurant, a steel edifice that passes for the ultimate in Lebanese chic.

Few people bothered to glance at the khaki-dressed gunmen standing in the street outside the headquarters of the Syrian "Special Forces" at the west end of Hama Street. Even my taxi driver steered past them without comment.

Only the money-dealers in their little steel-fronted booths—sitting under the shelter of a weather vane of violence in the street—watched with any degree of apprehension.

They had got it right, of course. Just one street away and quite without warning, two bearded men in camouflage tunics came running round the corner of Rue Baalbek. They

held rifles above their heads and fired a swarm of bullets into the afternoon sky.

Dozens of iron shutters rattled down as west Beirut's shopkeepers closed their premises. One middle-aged man, a seller of doubtful antiquities, argued about closing until a young man thrust the muzzle of a small black pistol under his nose.

The gunmen were members of "Furcan", part of the military intelligence section of the Syrian Baath Party. They occupy a run-down office in Hama Street, comprise Lebanese as well as Syrian recruits, and fall under the command of none other than Colonel Rifkat Assad, the brother of the Syrian President. In fairness, it has to be said that they did not kill anyone today.

They were angry, it transpired, because a Kurdish member of their organization had allegedly been kidnapped. There seemed to be some suspicion that he might have been arrested by the police and when members of Lebanon's Squad 16, the country's riot police,

turned up in a white station wagon, the Syrians fired shots at them. They missed but it did not stop them closing down the commercial life of West Beirut.

It is ironic that representatives of Syria's Baath Party, which espouses the cause of law and order in Beirut, should have confronted Lebanon's law-enforcement agencies, but that fact reached its apogee in Jean d'Arc Street when a Syrian in an army steel helmet pointed a rocket launcher at three Lebanese traffic policemen.

One of the gendarmes looked across the road at me and shrugged. With his two frightened colleagues he retreated down the street. The gunman responsible for that scene then told those of us watching that we would have our heads blown off if we did not leave too.

Yet an hour later, it was all over. The shops were reopening, the traffic police whistled vainly at the taxis and the unsmiling young ladies resumed their interrupted coffee at the Express. There was not one armed billy to be seen.



The Reagan bandwagon rolls on: After his success in Wisconsin and Kansas Mr Reagan shakes hands at Lafayette airport, Louisiana, where he is expected to be an easy victor on Saturday in the Republican camp.

Senator Kennedy must win in Pennsylvania

Continued from page 1

and Jerry Brown was the first to go.

Mr Anderson hinted again last night that he might abandon the Republican Party and go it alone. If he wants to get on the ballot in all the states he might conceivably win, he will have to make the plunge soon.

Senator Kennedy never really hoped to win in Wisconsin partly because of competition from Mr Brown and Mr Anderson, partly because Wisconsin, despite its liberal image, is really a very conservative state.

He only campaigned here on Sunday and Monday and had little or no organization. He did well in Milwaukee, as expected, but that was not

enough to counter the lack of confidence felt for him among the dairy farmers.

One of the television networks interviewed people as they left the polling station and found that over half the Democrats they questioned had a "high trust" for President Carter's handling of economic and foreign policies.

Only a third had a "high trust" of Senator Kennedy in these matters.

This is almost exactly the opposite of the same network's findings after the New York primary a week ago. The President's supporters hope that the New York and Connecticut defeats were the nadir of his campaign and an exception to the general rule that people still trust the President more

than they trust Senator Kennedy.

The next primary is in Louisiana on Saturday and Mr Reagan and Mr Carter expect to win easily.

Then there is a lull for the

WISCONSIN

Democrats	%	Votes cast
Carter	56	348,518
Kennedy	30	187,109
Brown	12	77,248

Republicans

%	Votes cast	
Reagan	40	360,314
Bush	31	274,383
Anderson	28	248,746

99% of the votes have been counted.

KANSAS

Democrats	%	Votes cast
Carter	57	108,651
Kennedy	32	60,649
Brown	5	9,362

Republicans

%	Votes cast	
Reagan	63	178,068
Anderson	18	51,504
Bush	13	35,412

All the votes have been counted.

Fresh demands by Ir puzzle Washington

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, April 2.—President Carter and his foreign policy advisers were today mulling over an Iranian demand for new reassurances from Washington before the American hostages are transferred to the custody of the Iranian Government.

President Bani-Sadr told Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, late yesterday that he was still waiting for a statement of the Administration's intentions. He seemed to want President Carter to promise not to take any further hostile or provocative actions against his country in the foreseeable future.

The Administration had assumed that yesterday's decision by President Carter to defer introduction of new economic and diplomatic sanctions was a sufficiently conciliatory gesture to convince the Iranian authorities of his good intentions. The postponement followed indications that the Iranians were about to arrange the transfer of the hostages.

A White House official has told reporters that the administration wants to be as cooperative as it can, since it understands the delicate political situation in Iran. Bani-Sadr said there were obvious limits to how far the Iranian Government would go. He also said it was completely clear exactly what the Iranian Government was seeking.

Elaborating, State and White House men said later that the Iranian Government was trying to position itself in Washington as a "conflicting signals" to the Iranian Government.

President Bani-Sadr's statement to Dr Waldheim, one of the leading Iranian spokesmen, has cast a cloud over yesterday's apparent positive developments.

Carter messages: So Tehran said President sent a new message to Bani-Sadr last night.

This followed a sp American trade union which Mr Carter's United States had not apologized for its past support of Iran and war criminals that his past not endless.—Reuter.

El Salvador martial law renewed

Salvador today faced a day martial law for yesterday's attempted assassination of Signor Carlo Gallardo, the Guatemalan Ambassador, and his murder of Sgt Oscar Romero, the Archbishop.

The military and junta—supported by M White, the United Ambassador, last night issued a decree annulling suspension of constitutional guarantees relating to the press, movement right to privacy. The martial law term will last Saturday.

An attempt was made to intercept the United Ambassador's car, then opened fire with guns. The diplomat was a bulletproof vest but his chauffeur were it.

Mr White, stating his responsibility for the in which 30 people were wounded and hundreds wounded. Romero's funeral on rested with left-wing of the "Revolutionary nation of the Masses".

Mr White said militants threw bombs on about 15,000 people gathered in the square for the funeral.

Yesterday, member left-wing Revolutionary Army seized several stations here for half an hour and broadcast hostile to the junta.

Washington reports said that the House sentatives had \$5.7m (about £2.6m) in aid and \$50m in economic aid to bolster the junta.

The United States' cultural centre was in the centre of the square. The centre was a target for automatic weapons. It fired three bombs, minor damage and no

Meanwhile, two dut sion reporters were slightly wounded by who they said were bombing those worn National Guard.—Agence France-Presse and AP.

Arrest reported of human rights worker in Kiev

Moscow, April 2.—Mrs Olga Marusevich, a member of the "Helsinki" human rights monitoring group in Kiev, has been arrested after a search of her flat, dissident sources said today.

They quoted a policeman as saying unofficially that the 30-year-old kindergarten teacher could be charged with slander against the Soviet Union.

In another report, dissidents said that Mr Mikhail Solovov, a Moscow mechanical engineer belonging to a "free trade union" group, was sentenced to three years imprisonment on a hooliganism charge after he shouted an anti-Government slogan on a Moscow bus.

Bangkok self-help housing a model for Third World

From Neil Kelly Bangkok, April 2.—For almost as long as he can remember, Sangwal Un-Seni has earned his living driving a motor, the motorized rickshaws which are called "tuk-tuks" in Bangkok because of the noise they make.

Rarely earning as much as £50 a month, he and his wife brought up numerous children in a series of one-room dwellings in the city's riverside slums while dreaming of having their own house one day.

But the down-payment required for an international housing service based in Chile, the Asian Institute of Technology provides technical and management assistance.

When the first 20 houses are completed, prospective owners of the second 20 will move onto the site to begin building, assisted by the first group and eight experts in charge of construction. Outside volunteers also contribute labour to the project.

Each house stands on a plot of land measuring 40ft by 16ft. There are two rooms on the upper storey and the lower floor is left open for future development, probably some home industry or craft to supplement family incomes. Private, detached houses being built nearby are selling for £15,000 to £20,000.

The building materials factory on the site turning out cement blocks, cross beams, foundations, wooden window-frames and doors. All are designed for easy assembly. When the houses are up, community facilities will follow, including 15 shops, a market, a clinic and a children's playground.

Organizers of "building together" believe that, by bringing housing costs down to a level poor people can afford, they have found the answer to a big social problem in developing nations.

Defecting Russian dancer flies back to Moscow

From David Cross Washington, April 2.—A Soviet ballet dancer who defected to the West just over two months ago and seemed to be enjoying a new life in the United States has returned to Moscow under unusual circumstances.

Friends of Yuri Stepanov, the dancer, believe he was pressured by the Soviet authorities into returning home, although State Department officials here say they have no evidence that this was the case.

Mr Stepanov, who is aged 32, was a soloist with the Moscow Academy Ballet when he left the troupe in Rome in late January and sought asylum in the American Embassy in Rome.

He later came to the United States and began working for the New Jersey Ballet.

When he arrived in the United States he was put in touch with Mr Yuri Vorozov, a Jewish ballet teacher and choreographer, who was allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union five years ago. Mr Vorozov, who taught Mr Stepanov when they were both in Moscow, offered his former student lodgings. They spent about a month together.

Mr Vorozov told reporters yesterday that he was absolutely certain that Mr Stepanov wanted to remain in the United States. Mr Stepanov had told him he was glad to be out of the Soviet Union and had been planning his defection for the past five years.

His sudden decision to return to Moscow apparently came after a visit to a bookshop in New York which specializes in Russian-language publications and which is a meeting place for Russian émigrés. It is generally assumed that Soviet officials monitor such visits and may have spoken to Mr Stepanov. According to Mr Vorozov, his former student returned from

Three die in turn

Kobe, Japan, April 2.—Forestry workers were an express train today they took a short cut through a railway tunnel

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OVERSEAS

Gandhi lends her policy on Afghanistan

Richard Wigg

Gandhi, the Prime Minister, told the United States that she believed the United States would lessen its role in Afghanistan only if there were no moves by "the super power" to make it feel encircled.

Examples of such encirclement, Mrs. Gandhi said, were American plans for a military expedition to the Indian Ocean, and plans to build a naval base in the Gulf region.

Gandhi, who was speaking to a group of journalists at the Institute of Mass Communication, said that the United States was planning to build a base in Diego Garcia into a base.

Mr. Raj Narain, until now executive president of the Lok Dal Party, which broke away from the Janata party last year when the Desai government collapsed, last night blithely "disputed" his own party in retaliation for his expulsion from the party ranks by Mr. Charan Singh, the former premier, who now leads the largest opposition group in Parliament.

One day before, the third person in the trio, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, who voluntarily gave up leading the Janata party early last month, had indulged in similar posturing. When he quit he announced he would launch a new party but after a Delhi congress last weekend which was a signal flop in terms of backers, Mr. Ram simply had himself declared the leader of the "real" Janata party by his political cronies and had "removed" Mr. Charan Singh, president of the Janata party and still in office from its former ruling days.

For good measure the cronies also agreed on the "dismissal" of Mr. Ram from the Janata party office-bearers.

An idea of just how India's former rulers live in a limbo of their own making, after a crushing rejection by the voters at the January polls, can be gained by recalling that it was Mr. Ram who only last week pointed out, correctly, that no internal party elections had even taken place during Janata's three years of existence.

Yet straightaway he had himself acclaimed leader of the "real" Janata by personal followers not one of whom had submitted himself to the process of election by any party rank and file.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party leadership today called for nominations of candidates for the nine state assembly elections, signalling that they are likely to be held at the end of next month.

But before then the wreck of the Janata party has probably to go through yet more convulsions involving its three last remaining elements—the Hindu nationalist Jana Sangh, the old Congress group around Mr. Morarji Desai and the remaining former socialists.



Exiled at a tender age, bright-faced girls in a tent city near Peshawar are three among an estimated 500,000 Afghan refugees living at camps across the Pakistan border.

Three more hasten dying convulsions of Janata

From Our Own Correspondent

Delhi, April 2.—A few days ago Mr. Acharya Kripalani, the Indian elder statesman who with the late Mr. J. P. Narayan helped to create the Janata party, said: "The situation in that party is such that anybody can talk any amount of nonsense." Three of the leading personalities of India's former ruling party have rushed to prove that observation correct.

Mr. Raj Narain, until now executive president of the Lok Dal Party, which broke away from the Janata party last year when the Desai government collapsed, last night blithely "disputed" his own party in retaliation for his expulsion from the party ranks by Mr. Charan Singh, the former premier, who now leads the largest opposition group in Parliament.

Dissolution, the former Janata health minister said had become "an historic necessity". Mr. Charan Singh had merely decided to dismiss Mr. Narain for protracted party indiscipline.

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Swiss rebuke equestrian chief for jumping gun

Zurich, April 2.—Switzerland's National Olympic Committee reacted angrily today to the decision by the Swiss Equestrian Federation to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

A committee spokesman said the decision would not influence the other 15 sports federations whose members mainly favour going to the games.

"We asked the federation not to announce their decision until after our general assembly on May 10", said Mr. Karl Erb, for the committee.

Mr. Erb claimed the decision of the federation did not reflect the wishes of the majority of the equestrian team. "This is the really annoying thing. We are convinced the decision of the federation's executive committee was made under the influence of the president."

Mr. Guy Sarasin, the equestrian president, said it was "nonsense" to suggest he was behind the decision of his executive committee. "The vote was seven in one, with one abstention. I don't call that a one-person move."

Mr. Sarasin agreed that most of their riders probably still favoured going to the games, but added: "The decision was not taken by the competitors who only take their own personal situation into account."

"It is not for them to decide. Otherwise what is the point of having any directive body at all?" —AP.

World View

Initiatives by Italian Communists pose a problem for Moscow

The governments, the cultural elites, the political forces of the West are going, right now, through a soul-searching debate. Whose theme is how to adjust to the new challenges of the 1980s, coming from the Soviet Union, from the Third World and from inside our own societies. No wonder that, at a time of change, the frontier parties of Europe, like the French and Italian communist parties, should undergo special stresses. Their reactions to the domestic and international crises are equally traumatic, even though the same reasons seem to be pushing one party towards the East, the other one towards the West.

Establishing links with non-aligned

It would be unwise, at this stage, to try and draw a fully coherent picture of what is going on. But a lot is certainly going on. What has happened is that the PCI (Italian Communist Party), under Signor Berlinguer, is again on the move. For once, instead of purely reacting to events, it has taken a series of political initiatives.

The new line is "in full swing", as Signor Giancarlo Pajetta recently said. And it all concerns international relations. The "new line" follows two directions. The first one has already been defined as "a search for the Euroleft". The second one aims at establishing new links with the non-aligned world. The first search has already led Signor Berlinguer to meetings the Socialist leaders of Spain, Portugal, Germany (Brandt) and France (Mitterrand); talks with Scandinavian Socialists are also going to take place, while Signor Giorgio Napolitano has suavely preached the Eurocommunist-Euroleft doctrines in London.

Following the second direction, the PCI has sent missions to Algeria and Zimbabwe and

a delegation to see Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and is strongly supporting Nicaraguan Sandinistas and the Polisario, while keeping in strict touch with Belgrade. And of course, Signor Berlinguer is going to Peking.

All this has so far provoked M. Marchais's bitter criticism of the Berlinguer-Mitterrand meeting, and some signals of disapproval from Moscow of the Peking trip. The Soviet leaders seem to be taking their time in reaching a decision on what to do next. The PCI remains the biggest Communist party in the West: a breach with the PCI would endanger Moscow's courting of Europe, which it aims to convert to the idea of a "limited détente". Berlinguer, though very critical of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, has consistently opposed all Western retaliations and preaches something similar to non-alignment for Europe. He might still be a useful pawn for Moscow's attempted seduction of Europe. The Soviets may therefore decide that excommunication of this maverick party is still not in their interest. They can trust the old faithful inside the PCI to stop Berlinguer from going too far and they certainly have the means to prevent his influence from spreading in Eastern Europe.

In Europe, both Berlinguer and Marchais could be useful to Moscow, just as Jesuits and Dominicans to the church. But I wonder if the other success of Berlinguer's new strategy, the search for closer links with the non-aligned, will be considered as equally tolerable by Moscow. Is Berlinguer trying to become Tito's successor as head of the non-aligned communists? He has categorically condemned Moscow's interpretation of "international solidarity", as practised in Afghanistan. As an alternative to it, his party preaches a "new internationalism", which may become an open and dangerous challenge to Soviet imperial policy. All that, plus the trip to Peking, may finally be considered intolerable by Moscow: an excommunication of the PCI might be considered less costly than this new threat from the inside to Moscow's control of the non-aligned movement.

But what is Berlinguer after? The official explanations refer to the need to defend détente in Europe and the world, and to create a left alternative in Europe to domination of the community by the right. The PCI, a party with enormous pride and ambitions, declares that it wants to take part in the opening of "a new historic phase in Western Europe": hence the step forward from Eurocommunism to the "Euroleft", which was made possible by the "democratic choices" of the PCI in recent years. It is therefore considered certain that the PCI will refuse to take part in this month's conference of European Communist parties of East and West, proposed, under Soviet prodding, by Marchais and the Polish Communists. This might be a momentous turning point, or even a point of no-return; the Spanish and Yugoslav Communists have already indicated that they will also stay at home.

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Seeking the way to government power

In addition to its great European and global aims, the PCI is also looking for "legitimation" as a bona fide democratic party through the European Social Democrats: will this open to Berlinguer the doors of government power, which the Christian Democrats have so far kept jealously closed? At the same time, the new links with China and the Third World would legitimize the PCI as a bona fide revolutionary party. So, the PCI continues to follow coherently its contradictory destiny. Is it also aiming, more or less consciously, for a Soviet excommunication (an expulsion from the father's house), as a liberating act which would free it of its past?

ops out in riot-torn Assam

1. April 2.—Troops parts of India's Assam by as students leading all agitation rejected ment offer of compromise and the unrest.

is said the district of di, where two people going on Monday and ops were parolling as quiet but tense. were standing by the of the state where a 90 people have been agitation since Sep-

ulla Kumar Mahanta, dent of the All-Assam Union which has led outh agitation, today a government offer to treship only to those

Bengali immigrants who were residing in Assam since 1967. Mr. L. P. Singh, the governor, was reported to have made the offer at a meeting with students in the state capital of Gauhati last night.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government had previously insisted on declaring 1971 as the decisive year, while the students are demanding that all Bengalis and others who settled in the state after 1951 should be declared illegal immigrants and deported.

The Army has been called in the past six months to try to stop the arson and rioting that have left 15,000 people homeless.

The students today intensified their picketing of an oil pipeline running through Assam. The flow of crude oil to the rest of the country has been blocked by the picketing and there is a shortage of diesel fuel and kerosene throughout India.

Assam produces 5.5 million tonnes of crude oil a year which is processed at three refineries in the state and one in neighbouring Bihar.

The students say their aim is to prevent the Assamese from becoming a minority in their own state. They say that illegal immigrants from West Bengal, Bangladesh and Nepal form nearly 40 per cent of the state's population of 15 million.—Reuters.

Nepal sets date for vote on political system

Katmandu, April 2.—Nepal will hold its first referendum on May 2, to decide whether to adopt a new political system or retain the old, the National Election Commission said today.

Leaders of both opposition and ruling parties acclaimed the decision that will allow 7.2 million voters to decide whether to keep the present partyless panchayat system of government or reintroduce multi-party democracy.

King Birendra ordered the referendum last May after rioting. The Government had mobilised 26,000 civil servants to supervise the election.—UPI.

Pakistan to get another British increase in aid

Islamabad, April 2.—Britain today announced an extra £2m increase in aid to Pakistan this year. Earlier Britain had said it was doubling its 1979 aid to Pakistan to £30m.

The announcement was made at the end of a two-day familiarization trip by Mr. Neil Marten, the Minister for Overseas Development.

Before leaving Islamabad, Mr. Marten met Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the Pakistani Finance Minister, and Mr. Agha Shahi, who is President Zia ul-Haq's foreign adviser.—Reuters.

Correction

The Civil Service Staff College is at Sandringham and not at Henley-on-Thames as stated in a report from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on March 20. The Administrative Staff College at Henley is an independent organization and has no connexion with the Civil Service.

New: Wide-body bus trips to Hamburg and Munich.

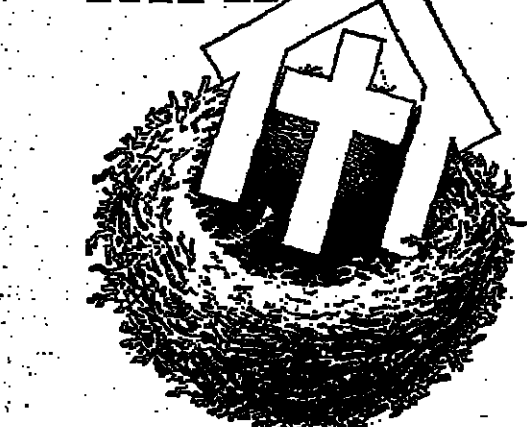


Starting in April/May, in addition to our regular Düsseldorf and Frankfurt Airbus flights you can also enjoy the quiet and roominess of the A300 whenever you fly to Hamburg (departing daily) or Munich (departing Tuesdays and Thursdays). For further information contact your local Lufthansa office or your IATA travel agency.



Lufthansa
German Airlines

In Easter 'nest-egg' for MHA



Have a care for the eighties

MHA launches this Easter its project to build 20 flats (doubles and singles) at Penrith in Cumbria. A fine dwelling in a 3-acre site will provide this exciting Sheltered Housing development with staff accommodation and community facilities at a cost of £400,000. Work will commence in the spring of 1981 providing money is available.

A generous Easter donation for Penrith will give a good start to MHA's campaign to double its caring capacity by 1990.

Please send your gift to the Rt. Hon. George Thomas MP, "Penrith Project" Methodist Homes for the Aged, Dept. 1 Freeport, London SW1P 3BR

METHODIST HOMES FOR THE AGED
11 Tufnell Street Westminster London SW1P 3BD
General Secretary Brian Callin MA BSc
Pastoral Secretary Rev Norman J. Richardson

NEW BOOKS

The eye of the world

Nietzsche

A Critical Life

By Ronald Hayman

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson £18.50)

Whoever saw him in the tenth years of his madness, wrote Rudolf Steiner, had the impression that this man could not die, but that his eye would rest for all eternity upon mankind and the whole world of appearance.

The tortured existence and the visionary divinations of Friedrich Nietzsche touch the history, art, politics and personal behaviour of modern man so closely and in so many ways that a new popular but scholarly life in English has long been overdue. Ronald Hayman has provided it. This Nietzsche is an intelligent and often moving account which deserves to be rescued as soon as possible from its prohibitive pricing and placed in the Penguin imprint which has been showing considerable interest in Nietzsche over the past few years.

Nietzsche's writings are intensely autobiographical and the study of his life can only illuminate further, their disturbingly imaginative power. Very few artists—and it is hard not to feel after reading Mr Hayman that Nietzsche was, above all, an artist—have related their thought and work so closely to the state of their own body and mind. To tell his story is to tell the story of the brain disease—probably, but not quite conclusively, says Hayman, hereditary syphilis—terrifying headaches and poor eyesight to near-blindness which afflicted him from adolescence on. It is a terrible story but not, somehow, a depressing one.

For Nietzsche turned poor health into a positive virtue, and believed that only in sickness and suffering could a man see clearly what was wrong.

His fragmentary prose style was partly conditioned by recurring pain and the act of writing expelled the poisons from the body: "frightening, very black, almost ink-fish" was his own description of *Beyond Good and Evil* (1885-6). Yet friends envied his philosopher's precarious isolation, finding him difficult, but courageous and inspiring. He was a copious and revealing correspondent and far from humourless about himself:

The most placid, the most reasonable man, so long as he has a big moustache, can sit quietly in its shade—as the accessory of a big moustache he will give most people the impression of being military, irascible and sometimes violent, and behave accordingly.

Simply to think of Nietzsche is to conjure not only that evasive moustache but the whole great undefended head and brow, electrically tensed around glowing eyes which either saw too dimly—he travelled across Europe from Venice to Martenbad and the Engadin to Nice in order to find dark enough woods and a quality of light they could sustain—or too far: "They looked... inwards", remarked Lou Salomé, the intellectual's moll and later friend of Freud to whom Nietzsche once proposed marriage "as if into the distance".

Too much looking inward into the distance led to escape through insanity, perhaps a little feigned at first, like Hamlet's, but real enough in the end. "I have ordered a conveyance of princes in Rome", he announced to Strindberg as the crisis gathered around Christmas 1888 (why was he always so ill at Christmas?). "I want to have the young Kaiser shot", he wrote to his friend, "Nietzsche Caesar". Strindberg replied in Latin and Greek, "I want to be mad".

Meanwhile it is a joy to be mad", signing off Strindberg (Dionysus, optimistic, maximum). A scene of truly appalling play-

fulness unfolds as the stricken giant frolic on the very edge of the nineteenth-century world. "Consciousness is a screw without end", Nietzsche had realized earlier; the more you know the less you could do about it. An important, if negative, discovery, and he had continued to seek, without belief, some pattern to the irrational nature of man.

Hayman defines the heart of Nietzsche's achievement even more simply: "Nietzsche taught the truth that we have to live without truth". Ranging backwards to Schopenhauer and Blake, and forwards to Eliot and Freud, he is a gifted and helpful summarizer who makes the ceaseless shifts in Nietzsche's thinking accessible to the general reader without, as far as I can see, oversimplifying them. I lack the training to follow philosophical arguments closely, and I did not expect to understand all Hayman was saying on a first reading of his book: I am grateful to him that I did much better than usual.

A precocious classical scholar and professor of philology at 24, Nietzsche himself rejected the classical forms of presentation in favour of paradox, maxim and lightning stabs at the void. He was an aphorist: "Slavery still exists" (for example) "and anyone who does not have two-thirds of his day for himself is a slave". He is equally good on laughter, the nature of society, sincerity and self-preservation, and the cold, devouring advances of modern State. A Prussian patriot in the years of German unification, he came to despise the philistine commercialism of Bismarck's Reich and would, probably, as Hayman says, have hated Hitler's even more.

The concept of politics will be assimilated wholly into ideological warfare, all the power structures of the old society will be blown up—they are all founded on lies.



Nietzsche in his last year, by Hans Olde.

There will be wars such as there have never been on earth. (Ecce Homo, written 1888).

As there is much to recognize in Nietzsche's writings, there is much capable of misrepresentation, but about the only truly silly thing he is recorded as saying in all of these 360 pages is something about creative people needing to eat meat, and that sounds silly partly because we suspect him of repeating it at second hand, from Wagner.

One is left with the impression from Nietzsche that the philosopher's famous quarrel with Bayreuth—when they had only just begun—was not so much the Wagner's favourite son as the Nietzsche's expressed distaste for Wagner's growing intolerance and authoritarianism, and from his own less than ecstatic (or fully attended) reception of the first Ring. (He was, as usual, horribly ill.) Was it as simple as that?

Nietzsche dropped anti-Semitism first, then the rest of the package so completely that he could not bear to listen to Wagner's music and came to believe that Wagner with his dream of reviving the music-drama of the Greeks had instead become the major force preventing the wisdom of Antiquity and the Renaissance from flooding its light where it was so needed, on the greed, vulgarity and mindlessness of the modern world. He may or may not, as Freud and Jung both suggested, have contracted his disease in the male brothels of Genoa. (Hayman thinks not, and that he had a very low sex-drive) but it is a matter of record that the enchanted disciple of Tristan heard Bellini's *I Capuletti ed i Montecchi* four times in that city, and in three or four years between its premiere in 1875 and the day 14 years later when, believing himself to be Dionysos and grinning excessively in the streets of Turin, he broke down completely and went home. He was only 45, and in three or four years began to be famous, the mad, unrelenting eye of the world.

Michael Ratcliffe

Egon Ronay, the only non-Fre

member of L'Académie des

Gastronomes of France attacks

fashionable misuse of the ter

cuisine nouvelle.

New cooking for old

Cuisine nouvelle, contrary to how it is frequently described, is no revolution. The phenomena thus named simply amount to a period in the continuous development of French cooking—part of an evolution which the now world-famous epithet simply froze in time. It is an intriguing still from the absorbing film of the history of French cuisine.

This history is a series of *nouvelles cuisines*. As Escoffier said, cuisine reflects its era, so it cannot help being contemporary.

Besides, *cuisine nouvelle* is a misnomer, originating from the honest sensationalism of its godfathers, Gault and Millau, the famous guide publishers and gastronomic journalists. The phrase they invented now pervades gastronomic writing all over the world. In this country the enthusiasm of neophytes has led to nothing but more or less confused articles.

Current culinary developments, which have come to be known under the name coined in a flash of journalistic inspiration, were influenced among other things by facts of our contemporary life: less time for preparation, more consciousness of conscience about heavy and rich food, etc.

At times in gastronomic history a few inventive artists create new dishes, new ways, new combinations. Just as when the first Vichyssoise was made; or when Escoffier seized upon fresh peaches and raspberries for Dame Nellie Melba who arrived, after her performance, too late for anything more traditional; or when the first wild duck was pressed for its juices; or when Fernand Point at Vienne first succeeded in rolling together foie gras and brioche adhesively; or, more recently, when Paul Bocuse thought of making a soup of truffles and keeping in the aroma with a light pastry dome.

Had Gault and Millau lived in Cesar Ritz's time, the results of the organizational and inventive genius Escoffier brought to French cooking of the day would now surely be known as *cuisine nouvelle* and its name would be history. Nor would we now be brainwashed constantly with the phrase as used by the fast-moving media which pick up developments so rapidly.

While it is true that Michel Guérard's *cuisine minceur* was created for slimmers, a few of its inspirational elements, for example using

purée of mushroom thickening agent, much wider use and of the *cuisine nationale*.

Guérard is one of three or four really creative geniuses in today (with the inclusion of Girardin, Swiss, and I like great composers, but even conductors of music must have to learn a lesson or two).

In the end all novelties must pass, and taste in order that of the palate—of fashion, book, or figures or media—culinary superstars.

The decline in the flour in sauces, the anise of marinade, the almost Japanese neatness of the trends that the new movement Claude Jolly, Franck, gastronomic tutor, prefers to de a "state of mind", naively dogmatic to these trends into commandments of porphy cooking, even are healthier.

There is only a touchstone: does it taste better than concoction made did? When I am transp the *civet de homar* wine or a *piéd d'orci* at Tante Claire, and not "nou style", I couldn't whether chef Koffm follower of the *cuis elle* (as he is said).

Bernard Gaume means-light *steak c* in a rich red wine the Chelsea Room theless enjoyable traditional in style he, too, is apparent into the new school. Good taste at knowledge are two different matters: broken bread with erable experts, well-informed about of food and wine, a small minority enjoyed—and for reasons—what they ing or drinking a legitimately be cs tronomes, or gourm it is to the latter the greatest chefs play.

Ancienne, tradi haute nouvelle, ev—only one thing cuisine has to be ba The Times Cook Crawford Poole is a and will be back n

War in back alleys

The Man who Kept the Secrets

By Thomas Powers

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £10)

Mr Richard Helms, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, kept the secrets so well that he still remains a shadowy figure at the end of this book. Perhaps that was inevitable, as the blurb says Helms was the quintessential CIA man, but Mr Powers has succeeded in writing the best book I have read on the agency.

Helms spent most of his adult life in the shadows, serving his apprenticeship in the wartime Office of Strategic Services before joining the agency when it was established in 1947 as part of the Executive Office of the President. This explains much. In law and in fact the CIA has been the personal instrument of successive Presidents and it gave Helms the moral justification for doing what he was required to do. As he was fond of saying, he served the President.

It must have been comforting, but long before Nixon and Watergate the illicit presidential demands should have warned him that simple loyalty was not enough. To be fair, Helms did not like messy operations such as assassination, if only because murder would out, but when President Kennedy wanted to get rid of Castro and other frustrating foreigners the agency complied with varying degrees of enthusiasm.

Successive Presidents used this facile rock of violence as the first instance because they were denied overt intervention, as once practised by imperial Britain, by the countervailing super-power of the Soviet Union. Arguably they had cause, because the balance of power had to be maintained if the threat of nuclear war was to be avoided, and the Russians played the same dirty game.

The CIA could be seen as the front-line soldiers in the external struggle with the back alleys of the world. That is, and for many years later-day critics were its most fervent admirers and defenders. I can remember Richard Bissell, who organized the Cuban invasion, afterwards telling American journalists that they had a duty to cooperate with the agency and not one of them demurred. Congress also cooperated by providing the money without asking questions.

The agency also had a romantic appeal, and it is well recalled that Kennedy's favourite reading was the James Bond stories. Even Dean Rusk, his Secretary of State and a most honourable man, accepted what he once described as the war fought in the back alleys of the world. That said, the availability and security of the CIA encouraged Presidents to ignore the restraints imposed by the Constitution and the bounds of decent behaviour. They were corrupted by the power and almost limitless power and accountability can be corrupted.

Mr Powers, who has his

share of old-fashioned rectitude, handles this with sensitive objectivity. He acknowledges the role of the CIA in maintaining the peace, but his personal disgust, still very much under control, emerges at the end of the book.

The investigation of the Cuban crisis, the writing left the Senate with a feeling of shame. It was not only the aims, or even the failures of American policy which generated this mood, nor the excesses of the CIA in its zeal to overthrow the Cuban regime, but rather the melancholy discovery that American policy had been so often callous, reckless and offhand.

The agency might protest its ultimate innocence of murder. Nevertheless, something as simple as the planning and medical experiments on unsuspecting victims, attempts to infect Castro and Lumumba with disease, the funding and technical guidance of police organizations which tortured and killed local opponents, and the support and then abandonment of tribal groups in hidden wars.

Mr Powers hopes that Congressional oversight will prevent future excesses, but knows that the habits of power are not easily broken. The Senate's intelligence committee might eventually join an expanded circle of policymakers who determine the American role in the world, and keep the secrets of the future as their predecessors did those of the past. As for Helms, he did keep the secrets to the end and was left worrying about his pension rights.

Louis Heren

Modulations on a theme

To Keep the Ball Rolling

Volume 3. Faces in My Time

By Anthony Powell

(Heinemann, £8.50)

The third volume of Anthony Powell's memoirs carries him from his marriage to Lady Violet Pakenham in 1934 to a happy and continuing one, which makes a nice change from the publication in 1951 of *A Question of Unpleasant*, first salvo in the endlessly delightful barrage of novels to which he gave the general title: "A Dance to the Music of Time". In between come two main pieces: a night-writing in Hollywood, and the war—and so, you might suppose, a startling, Beethovenish modulation in tonality from Goldwyn to Gödterdämmerung.

But not a bit of it. Mr Powell's war was not of the tank-busting, beach-landing kind—after all, he was in his thirty-fifth year when it started: it was spent, for the most part—and very usefully spent—in MIL (Military Intelligence Liaison). And this gave him the chance, well demonstrated in this book, to exercise his talents for sharp-eyed, light-fingered observation of the British upper class having its final fling before the slow extinguishment which set in with Atlee's solid victory in the General Election of 1945.

He has a revealing parenthesis on page 100, "When I wrote about Welsh troops in *The Valley of Bones* and *The Soldier's Art* (books that throw more light on the experience

than can be achieved in memoirs)... This is as much as to say that his attitude to memoir-writing is not that of La Rochefoucauld, who shaped his "Memoires" and "Maximes" slowly and passionately, built into them all his experience, and created a world. Mr Powell reserves his serious pronouncements for his novels; his memoirs are to be gossip, relaxed and entertaining.

Gossipy and entertaining they certainly are. The portraits are excellent and very numerous—two most notably full of insight and affection of Scott Fitzgerald and Malcolm Muggeridge: there is also an admirable conversation-piece of the Authors' Club in its infancy. But you do not have to wait long before the wit shines through. "...Connolly's editorship in the closing years of *Horizon* was of a kind of Pentheus in reverse, a man held together by Menaids, rather than torn asunder by those ladies."

But are they relaxed? Perhaps not quite that, because his writing can sometimes be convoluted and loose both at once. But you do not have to wait long before the wit shines through. "...Connolly's editorship in the closing years of *Horizon* was of a kind of Pentheus in reverse, a man held together by Menaids, rather than torn asunder by those ladies."

David Williams

Science fiction

The number of the Beast

By Robert A. Heinlein

(New English Library, £6.95)

Of course one leads with a Heinlein. There aren't many to take precedence over a writer who at 73 is one of SF's most distinguished and opinionated citizens. But who would have thought the old crust to have so much marshmallow under it? Where is the tough-tongued lyricism which once made me compare him here with film director John Ford? Certainly, this alternative-universe theme is worked out with spectacular efficiency, relating the spacetime coordinates to the number of the Beast of Revelations, 666, and the alien characters are themselves revealed in his bizarre humour shifting to sinister grotesquerie. And, again, he is entitled to have his private jokes about others in the field of science fiction—Edgar Rice Burroughs and Arthur C. Clarke are but two.

But what should be a swirl of action onces with a kind of pantheistic treatise around the four principal characters, here the mathematician who has invented the time-twisting device, his daughter and her lover, and the mathematician's own woman. There is the usual swipe at Heinlein aversions such as "building codes, union rules and zoning laws" but the treatment of sexual matters is downright embarrassing in its coyness, rather like an uninhibited Dean Farrar. What with a computer called Gay Deceiver and everybody so lovable that "Pops" becomes a four-letter word to one's exasperated imagination the only antidote is to read *The Unpleasant Profession of Jonathan Hoag*. Now there was glory for you!

Peter Tinniswood

Does Anyone Else Have Something Further To Add? by R. A. Lafferty (Dobson, £5.25). As a fabulist the writer is one of the most extraordinary working in the genre today, springing the trap to despair just as we step on to the platform of his quirky humour. These stories have a quite singular flavour: try "About A Secret Crocodile" for a taste of his style. It's addictive.

The Deep Gods, by David Mason (Hale, £4.80). Rather clotted prose, but a really deeply-felt idea that surges inward taking us with it, about a time when men and fish might be "linked" in the land of Eleanora.

Engine Summer, by John Crowley (Gollancz, £4.95). Another landscape of myth, but wrought with real distinction, in an age that looks back to men as "angels" and the pilgrim on a progress to self-enlightenment finds past connections aligning with the present.

New Soviet Science Fiction, introduced by Theodore Sturgeon (Collier/Macmillan, £6.25). Russian SF has indeed moved a long way from the early hardware-riddled days: science is no longer the ultimate saviour, humanity can be flawed, a sense of loss cannot be ignored. Every story in this collection has a vitality which makes them very readable.

The Luck Machine, by E. C. Tubb (Dobson, £4.95). The title displays the story's intention: luck treated as a form of energy, but the pilgrim on a progress to self-enlightenment finds past connections aligning with the present.

Motherlode, by Suzy McKee Charnas (Gollancz, £5.95). An extension of the author's "Walk To The End Of The World", a kind of women's lib fantasy about an escape from Hothoff by the woman Alldreda, fleeing from male slave-masters. Attractively written, but so loaded it dits.

Tom Hutchinson

Here's a pound

The Henry Root letters

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.50)

"Here's a pound. Use it to enforce Law and Order", writes Mr Root, amid much more, to Sir David McNea of New Scotland Yard, his letter laced as usual with startling precepts ("Better than ten innocent men be convicted than that one guilty man goes free") and fictions cited as fact ("Gunman Holed Up in Village Pub Shot Dead by 392 Policemen").

Just another nut? Better play safe. Henry must hug himself as the replies flow in, turning the other cheek to his buoyant onslaughts, sending the signed photograph as requested, often trying to meet with reason his knowingly dotty recommendations, to the First Sea Lord, for instance, that he name a firm date for war with Russia. "Let's not have a cock-up like last time", returning the pound with grace. Not all the pound came back. Mrs Thatcher, a recurring beneficiary always addressed as "Dear Leader!" hangs on to hers for the party funds. So does Henry's hapless MP, drawn into much correspondence, even to an assurance that his marriage is solid, which Henry is glad to know. ("Here's another pound").

And not all topics are political. When the Greek Consulate disowns responsibility for the shop-window advertiser, "Greek masseuse, Full Theatrical Wardrobe" claimed to have damaged Mrs Root's back, her husband demands action from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He doesn't get it, any more than he gets Anna Ford's likeness out of Angela Ripston, but the reply is charming, and hopes Mrs Root's back is better.

Many answers in person: Sir James Goldsmith, regrettably too busy to lunch; the Senior Tutor of Magdalen, declining somewhat brusquely the proposed endowment of the Henry Root Wet Fish Ltd Memorial Library; President Zia of Pakistan, responding to veiled affronts ("A backward nation such as yours needs the snack of a firm government") with a note ending genially: "Wishing you all the best".

But it is a Lady in Waiting who answers for the Queen, generously explaining palace policy on photograph distribution, though ignoring the plea that Her Majesty should support Mrs Thatcher. Even more disappointing, a late note of sympathy over "the trouble you are having with Princess Anne, my Doreen (19) is off the rails too, so I know what it's like", only reaps a form acknowledgment. That could be the best way. You can get terribly involved otherwise.

It's lucky that others are less Root-proof. We should have missed a lot of fun. The Letters have their own mad splendour, but need the complement of their wondrously po-faced replies. If Henry is a nut, and I'd hate to bet on that, most of his victims come out twice as nutty, from the Department of Trade, "unable to advise" whether he should acquire the firm of Jonathan Cape, to Mrs Whitehouse's prim denial that she ever had her knickers pulled down outside the Old Bailey.

It deserves to be bought by all who know a laugh when they see one. Here's a pound.

Basil Boothroyd

Fiction

Left-Handed Woman

By Peter Handke

(Eyre Methuen, £4.95)

Kingdom Come

By Melvyn Bragg

(Secker & Warburg, £6.50)

Summer People

By Janice Elliott

(Hodder & Stoughton, £5.95)

I like short novels. Mr Handke's novel is very short indeed.

It is excellent. The style is taut and austere. The author's attitude to his characters is clinical and cold. And yet on this skeletal framework Mr Handke has hung a rich, warm, glowing tapestry of vivid insights and deep concerns into the nature of human relationships.

The setting is Germany. A husband returns home from a business trip to Finland. He is greeted by his wife and child. The greeting is cool and distant. It is menacing, too. They book a room in an hotel to celebrate their reunion.

In the morning the woman says to her husband:

"Go away, Bruno. Leave me."

The husband says: "For good?" They stand silently for a while.

Then the husband smiles and says: "Well, first I'll go back to the hotel and get myself a cup of hot coffee. And this afternoon I'll come and take my things."

So, deadpan and abrupt, the marriage is ended.

And in his severe and laconic manner Mr Handke proceeds to explore the reasons for the breakdown, and the reasons for the failure of the reconciliation attempt.

The process is like looking at yourself through the back of a mirror—the image examining the reality.

The opposite of happiness is not unhappiness—it is a man's land of shadows and whispers, insubstantial, brooding, but made unbearably potent and threatening by the positive emotions they parody.

The novel, too, is a devastating portrayal of small-town Germany. People do not live in bungalows. They live in "Housing units".

The woman looks at her "unit" and sighs: "Sometimes I wish we had a smelly pizza place outside the door, or a news stand."

It is a brilliantly compelling and disturbing book, powerful and significant and written with superb style.

Mr Bragg's novel is very much longer.

It is rather a plod. The publishers call it an ambitious novel. In truth its format and style is deeply conventional. There is nothing wrong with that, of course. Mr Bragg is an excellent craftsman. He knows how to handle a large cast of characters. He knows how to tell a story.

What he hasn't brought into this book is sparkle, excitement and verve. It's rather drab.

The central character is Douglas, an out and out media man, writer, interviewer and personality.

He's Cumbrian. He flies home from America to celebrate New Year at the family home with his mother and father, his rascally cousin, Lester, and his adopted brother, Harry. The novel starts off by examining with equal favour the lives of these three men. Douglas's marriage is breaking up. Lester is on the look-out for a quick buck in the pop music world of London. Harry plods his lonely furrow on the native heath.

But very soon the character of Douglas begins to dominate the book. And this is the problem—Douglas is a very boring man. His life style is

boring. His predicament is boring. And so the book itself becomes dangerously boring for long, arid stretches.

It's saved by the character of Harry and the astute and sympathetic examination of the Cumbrian still life of Thurston, which has featured so prominently and successfully in Mr Bragg's earlier novels.

Here on his home ground Mr Bragg's touch is sure and confident. The dialogue is splendid. The characters are warm and buoyant. I suspect that Mr Bragg has allowed himself to be carried away by his involvement with his media man. I am convinced that a series of rustic prunings would have produced a much more satisfying and entertaining novel.

Janice Elliott's *Summer* People needs nothing doing to it.

It is perfection.

How simple it all seems on the surface. The summer people gather for the holiday season at their homes by the seaside.

For a moment it appears that they are conventional Uddike figures, transported across the Atlantic.

But very quickly Miss Elliott establishes an atmosphere of threat and unease. When precisely does the action take place? Why do terms die in rock pools? Why is the tanker wrecked on the sand bar? Relationships begin to fall asunder. An outwardly loving, fulfilled marriage crumbles and cracks.

There is a violent death. Two young people fall in love.

Gradually a complex and beautifully modulated picture is built up of a society crumbling in on itself yet pursuing a vitality of its own that is curiously independent of the lives of the people who inhabit it. It is a brilliantly imaginative work. Everything about it shimmers with quality of the highest order.

I loved it.

Peter Tinniswood

Price wise again

Today *The Times* begins a new monthly survey of food prices. Its aim is to indicate the state of food inflation now that the Government has quietly dismantled all of its predecessor's monitoring equipment.

The monthly survey of fresh fruit and vegetables by the Price Commission ceased last year. Callers who telephone what used to be the number for the food prices service of the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection will hear the following recorded message:

"The Post Office regrets that the food price service is no longer available as the Department of Trade is no longer able to provide the information."

The Department is, of course, perfectly capable of providing the information if it wants to. Ministers have learnt, however, not just from the experience of their predecessors but also from their own days in office in the early 1970s.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, was then Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs. He came to learn a lesson which was later brought home painfully to the Labour Government. It is that the more

a government harps determinedly to con at a time of steep in more the public will that it is failing.

The present Government almost nothing about of food in shops. Pu about inflation has been chosen only to their wide sale. Th reason to believe the more inflation-prone thing else.

The prices quoted ceased foods are t mended by the mai Prices charged in n will be lower th quoted. The survey any way a measure of living. It is a rem despite the Govern lucance to mention the cost of basic food quickly.

Hugh C

Agricultural Corr

Food prices (pence)	Year ago	Month ag
1lb rump steak	199	228
1lb pork loin chops	102	112
10oz Birds Eye cod fish fingers	65	74
Six quarters Farmer's Table frozen chicken	60	62
15oz Heinz baked beans	19	204
150gm Cadbury's chocolate fingers	36	42
1lb low-priced tomatoes	40	29
1lb low-priced white potatoes	6	7
1kg McDougal's plain flour	42	454
750gm Coriander salt	19	21
12 Gize Two white eggs	61	664
Total	£8.494	£7.074

* Includes VAT at standard rate
Sources: Meat and Livestock Commission averages; Egg average; Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau; Traders' recommended retail

Fashion

by
Prudence Glynn

Left: The dramatic.
Backless plastic
breastplate and draped
silk drawers,
magnificent ridged
batwing coat.
Issy Miyake
Photographs by Harry Korr



Above left: The American influence; very important both in the shops and on the catwalk. Texan boots, fringed furs, shiny leathers.
Above right: The Florentine fight look. Bloused silver lame jacket (Chloe)



Above left: Winterhalter. Ruffles, taffeta, ankle length, romantic
Above right: Spotted fake furs. Ugh. There were lots.

The knit mini.

Paris looks over her shoulder

Just that can happen. Mr Nureyev, "is that I fall on their bottom a bit sore. We were at ballet school never to catch a dancer who calculated her leap, for son that it can break it."

As ever to bring to the views, however of the mighty, I had a my dinner partner, a poem of fashion in a minute of black collared suit, white checked sweater and fur about the speed at name Margot or who checked at him across the. It was Paris, and of the Collections. At everything checked in Paris, and unfortunately rather less than the of the nimble Dame, so ough not having I hope, dated my leaps, I still a sore bottom. A con- is that one knows y well that a third of tack we sat through ver be made and is here to distract the less press.

that there is nothing to say in fashion, the 3 century having every silhouette since leaf? Or is it that even

with the new generation of shoppers there are fewer left to hear or care?

Skirts. Every length from mini to maxi. The mini is best in short cabled stitch knits, worn with thick woolly tights and soft suede boots (Miyake). It has a waist this time around, a leather belt usually, and it is very informal, the opposite of the Courreges carapace. Or it is a blouson jacket. Then, there is the neatly pleated skirt to just below the knee (several one) or the mid calf length dirndle. Evening dresses are ankle length. And the dirndle mini.

Trousers. Plus fours, pedal pushers, ankle cuffed evening pants, but most important the return of the just above the knee length culottes. A few shorts worn with midi coats.

Coats. Mid thigh length car coats, or that new short bridge jacket or bolero cut straight to above the waist and edge to edge.

The mood. Empress Elizabeth and the Austro-Hungarian empire. Corded embroidery on velvet, upper-crust peasant influence from there and from North Africa (St. Laurent). Military greatcoats military pockets (St. Laurent). Very masculine. Black tuxedos, the parking warden look. Schmalitz or aggressive. Vitsa Sackville-West hats. A wild exuberance at JAP. The prices. Astronomic. A minimum com- ment of \$20,000 or \$25,000 per house for buyers.

The fabrics. Velvet, moire taffeta, heavy knits shot through with lurex. Quilting. We shall all by

autumn look like M Bibendum. Glacé leather. Claret furs (Dior).

Colours. Black, and black and more black, or Florentine page boy: huge blocks of plain primaries and plain secondaries jugged together with complete indifference and wonderful effect. Claret with gold, navy with black, scarlet with purple.

Shape. The little schoolgirl tabard dress is the only fresh look for Paris. It has, of course, been done elsewhere, but translated into a more formal look it has an appeal. The dress is cut from a square yoke and falls into three tiers, each one outlined in frills. It looks like all those stories about schoolgirl mothers might be true.

Safe and pretty. Jean-Louis Scherrer, who just understands what the ladies want, and likes them and wants them to look pretty.

Awful. Tarty maids frilled dresses with some sort of fish gills sticking out of the side (Rykiel). Want to look like a box of rather old chocolates? Try Givenchy or the latter half of St. Laurent. Ungaro might be a name to toy with, too. Count me out for plastic breastplates, as well.

Magic. Claude Monet (1840-1926) and not, if I might remind you, in the fashion business but at the Grand Palais. Many designers could learn a lesson from him. Misoni. Invading from Italy with a wonderful colour spectrum and a facility which is crucial in fashion now.

So there you have it. The message from Paris is about as clear as a heliograph in a Scotch mist.

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Time for Change Gor-Ray greets the spring with a new theme to classic styles.
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PARLIAMENT, April 2, 1980

Racing and bloodstock get a VAT concession

House of Commons
Sir Timothy Chittenden (Richmond C) asked the Chancellor (Mr. Lawson) whether the Government intended to allow a further extension of the period during which racing horses can be imported for training and racing into the United Kingdom without payment of value-added tax.

Mr. Peter Rees, Minister of State, Treasury, said in a written reply: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer has indicated that he is considering the possibility of extending the period during which racing horses can be imported for training and racing into the United Kingdom without payment of value-added tax. I am sure that the Chancellor will take account of the views of the racing community in his decision."

The Government has therefore been considering what action they can take to assist the racing community in the United Kingdom, and in particular, the racing community in the United Kingdom, in the event of a decision to extend the period during which racing horses can be imported for training and racing into the United Kingdom without payment of value-added tax.

The effect of this concession is that racing horses imported for training and racing into the United Kingdom will be exempt from payment of value-added tax. This concession is available to racing horses imported for training and racing into the United Kingdom, and is not available to racing horses imported for other purposes.

Britain and EEC closer to settling differences

House of Lords
The differences between Britain and other EEC countries had not become worse, Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said at question time.

Over the last few months (he went on) there has been a realisation by our partners in the Community that there is a real problem which this country faces. It was not so in July last year at Strasbourg. But since Strasbourg and then Dublin, there has been a change of attitude on the part of our partners.

We still have a long way to go but I am convinced that if we are in a spirit of friendship, we can get a satisfactory solution.

Lord Carrington was answering Lord Shovel (Lab) who asked for a Government statement before the next summit in British relations with the EEC and the prospect of settlement of differences.

Lord Carrington replied: "The Government remains determined to secure an equitable settlement of the budget problem. We shall treat other problems such as the CAP, the common fisheries policy and sheepmeat on an individual basis and work for parallel progress."

Lord Shovel: "The differences are not diminishing with the French but accelerating. Some French farmers had the impudence to state a demonstration outside the House of Commons. What is likely to happen if we retaliate by sending a delegation to Paris?"

Lord Carrington: "I do not think the differences are worse than they were."

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Conservative MP attacks Esso over its policy on small garages

It was time action was taken to deal with the difficulty of travelling on the underground at night, Mr. Laurence Pelly (Brent, South, Lab) said when he opened the debate on the Easter recess.

Last weekend, it was impossible to travel on the underground and into his constituency as a result of a series of attacks on railwaymen over the last 18 months on the line through Neasden and Dollis Hill. Railwaymen had said "enough is enough".

The police force in his constituency by and large did a good job. There was a need for decisions much higher up. It was incredible that when 100 National Front people liked to go on a march there were 3,000 police to protect them, yet when his constituents wanted to go home after visiting friends or the theatre there was a curfew for the police at the Central Middlesex Hospital.

His constituents faced an Easter weekend when they were likely to be unable to travel on Friday, Saturday or Sunday because of the possibility of this kind of action.

Mr. Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield C) raised what he said he regarded as an abuse whereby under the Local Government Superannuation Act 1952 it was possible for long serving local government officers to opt for retirement in order to draw their superannuation earlier and then be re-employed by the local authority.

Two senior officers employed by Consett Borough Council in his constituency had retired for 24 hours at the end of April. This for a period of two, three or four years they were likely to be in receipt not only of their full salary but also of their full salary which would continue to increase.

In the eyes of hard pressed ratepayers the officers were getting a salary increase of some 50 per cent.

He understood that under the Act only those who had been in receipt of local government for more than 40 years had the opportunity of opting for this pension, and then being taken back on again.

It was an abuse of the system and should not be allowed to go on. He asked the Minister to take steps to stop this loophole, and if necessary the Government would take action.

Mr. Frank Allam (Salford, East, Lab) said the House should not

Electricity charge 'unfair to islands'

Scottish MPs complained about a decision by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board to charge more for electricity generated by diesel.

Lord Carrington (Argyll, C) said the chairman of the board should be told that this decision on charges was unfair to the small islands, and that he should be asked to revert to uniform charging for all

consumers in the highlands and islands.

Mr. Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Scotland (Edinburgh, North, Lab), said he would be taking the matter into consideration, including an approach from the Electricity Commission for the North of Scotland District.

We are considering those representations to see if any action should be taken.

Mr. Robert Atkins (Preston North, C) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what his department was doing to help secondary schools acquire microcomputers.

Sir Keith Joseph, in a written reply, said: "The Department of Industry, under the terms of the Microcomputer Applications Project, is sponsoring an essay competition for secondary schools with 100 British microcomputers as the prize."

Associated with this competition, I will be inviting leading

industrialists and financial institutions to consider ways in which they can help spread microcomputing into schools as rapidly as possible either by building on the existing links between industry and education, or by direct contribution towards the expansion of the prize pool.

By providing hardware for this initiative, the Government's programme recently announced by the Department of Education and Science which aims at promoting computer development, teacher training and the exchange of software.

Will the Secretary of State for Scotland (Edinburgh, North, Lab) be taking any action to eliminate the BBC education broadcasting services in Scotland which have, particularly in rural areas?

Will he (he asked) announce a grant to the BBC through the Scottish education department so that they can continue to provide the services to the BBC?

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Mr. Moore said the Secretaries of State for Environment (Mr. Rogers) and for Scotland (Mr. George Younger) would be consulting local authority associations about areas where these schemes might be an economic proposition.

After the working party had been set up to examine the prospects. The cooperation of the electricity supply industry in all such areas was important.

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cetona, April 2.—Most Barcelona supporters agree that this club is the country's richest club. But the wealthy fans have found that money not ensure success on the field.

Members of the European Cup winners' club, Barcelona were also out of the competition on their Spanish rivals, Real Madrid.

They are also out of the Spanish Cup and are having their worst seasons in the last more than 30 years.

But the prospect of no money—European football has been torn apart by internal squabbles—has not deterred them last month. In this case, manager Enrique Riera, was a technical adviser.

But Barcelona news-headlined the return of former club hero, Helenio Herrera, who guided Barcelona to the European Cup double in 1959.

His short and successful charge of Barcelona, in the Intercontinental Cup, where he perfected a new system and helped the club to win the European Cup in the mid-1950s, over the Argentine-born "career engineer" recently deposed, was sufficient to back six years' name in connection with first football was over. But the club's return to the top of the 63-year-old "maestranza" is known here, back to Spain in the hope that he will make the difference.

In Football, the "maestranza" is not more than just sport. "When Barcelona beat Real Madrid, all Catalonia rejoiced," a supporter said, referring to the club's return to the traditional dislike of the central capital.

These nationalistic pressures are reflected in the club which has spent millions in any one year on top class players such as Johan Cruijff, Johan Nieuksens and Hans Kraaij. It is expected to emerge from the shadow of Real Madrid.

Since the days of Herrera, Barcelona have won the Spanish Cup 12 times, the league 13 times compared with the 15 by Real Madrid. The club can also boast an incomparable total of six European Cup wins.

But obviously, money will make Barcelona the finest team in the world," he said recently. "We have to wait a long time because this club has a tremendous potential to buy both Spain's and the world's best players."

"I did not know that \$12.5 million and an attendance of 90,000 a game and the going is good, there is no doubt of the substance of Herrera's words."

He said his first task was to persuade Kraaij to return to Barcelona after he had purchased this year after a bitter disagreement with the previous manager.

The Austrian World Cup star was to be the secret of Spain's last season and his goals helped Barcelona to win the league.

keeps a side line Liverpool for long. Beaten 2—0 last at White Hart Lane to end a run of six consecutive wins. The first Stoke City on Tuesday a goal by Dalgleish once lead at the top of division to six points. Manager Mather said to play host to Liverpool only three days ago the not inconsiderable of Nottingham Forest. The result was an impressive start to the air results read drawn. Just before they went to the Hawthorns on Tuesday was at home to two goals from Barnes and from Treweek bringing victory for West Bromwich Albion. West Ham's dispute run continued as they were beaten 2—0 at Cambridge and seven players were booked at St. Andrew's as Birmingham closed the gap as the second division leaders. Chelsea, in beating Oldham.

No side can afford to drop out at some if they are striving for the top of the league. Sheffield Wednesday must have rued the fact they could only share two goals with Reading. Still, the result turned up the best gate of all barring Liverpool. Hillsborough is well on the way to housing the big crowds of old match after match. Sheffield Wednesday's assist on Wednesday ought to brighten things at Bramall Lane on Saturday too.

[illegible]

Friskia
us come for the Brit-
tles, armed with 4-
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annual trip to the
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landuno and Bourne-

kestone that the best
e seen and it is the
e. Whereas the hockey
is generally light-
stone it is stern
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the water for the
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noon at the spacious
pact of the land-
d Sports ground and
londay afternoon.

festivals are apt to
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In Old Dragons who,
100th year at the
y, have sided
as at the opposition
1. spot flames and

guests this year are
s Hockey Club of
last appeared in
5 years ago. Their

opponents tomorrow will be the
Unicorns and on Saturday they
have a match against the Lady-
killers, an obvious stimulant for
the showpiece the following day
the German club of the
specially selected Festival XI at
3.30 pm.

Those preparing to play in
international competition at Folke-
stone is a useful training ground.
The English and German under-21
sides have gone to Barcelona for
the first of their training camps.
The Dutch and Irish juniors are at
Folkestone where some clubs
hoping to play in the European
Championships in Barcelona next
month are taking part. These in-
clude Royal Leopold, the cham-
pions of Belgium.

Prizes expected at
Folkestone include two women.
Christina Asselman, from Antwerp
and Margaret Barr, of Glasgow, for
the best Irish. Both 124 marks will
be played over four days. Although
no medals are at stake there is
some distinction in emerging with
hundred per cent records for which
the British and German players are
banished from the main grounds to
the Arctic wastes around the cor-
ner known as North Hill.

At the Bankfoot, 51 side
drawn from the East under-21
party, will be venturing beyond the
familiar hockey map to take part
in the first international tournament in
Sixty, organized by Catania Univer-
sity.

[illegible]

Krunkl: On the run from Barcelona, but could find his way back.

Krankl : On the run from Barcelona, but could find his way back.

Ona to win the Cup Winners' Cup. His position was taken by Roberto, signed from a Brazilian club. But three months later Roberto returned to Brazil, insisting to produce the instant success that Barcelona demand.

Herrera, now on an initial three-month loan, said it is premature to talk too much of the future but I would like to see the club win the European Cup, Barcelona's other foreign import.

Roberto said, "I am a goal-keeper. I'm sure the attack would immediately benefit and start to score goals."

One Barcelona supporter shook his head when discussing the club's future. "I have been searching for their first away win of the season. We've all heard that the club is going to propose 'the Magician' is our best chance of pulling Barcelona back where they belong at the top."

He said, "water."

Birmingham City's hopes of promotion from the second division were dealt a blow yesterday when their striker, Frank Worthington, was suspended by the FA for two matches for betting on his former England forward, who had amassed 30 penalty points, was suspended by an FA commission for betting on his own team in Easter games, at Queen's Park Rangers on Saturday and at home to West Ham on Monday.

Worthington, who for Birmingham, was also banned for reaching 30 points. His one-match suspension means he will miss Saturday's English derby game at Ipswich.

Four players, however, earned reprieves. Harold of Oldham, Lewis (Blackburn), and John (Derby and Rovers) and Kennedy (Halifax) had all collected 20 points but escaped with warnings. Lewis, Branagan and Kennedy were "severely censured", but none of them was banned because of their good professional conduct.

Wrexham defender, Dwyer

[illegible][illegible]

FREDERIKSHAVN, Denmark: Euro-
pean Junior championship, group C:
Denmark 13, Britain 1. Denmark win
title.

A headmaster and former Scottish international b

Reducing risk of ru

by Peter West

Rugby Correspondent

When writing several weeks ago about schoolboy rugby I referred to an article by Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. H. G. B. Smith, in *The Lancet* magazine, which queried, without in the previous issue the headmaster of Gresham's School, Mr. Louis Bruce Lockhart, had been justified in suggesting that one particularly grievous neck injury had caused understandable overreaction in the *Lancet* magazine. I have been placed to that magazine—14 of them upholding the highest standards of sportsmanship and fair play in all its forms.

Mr. Bruce Lockhart was saddened to see lifted from its content what he regarded as the only article in the magazine to be so grossly mischievous and untrue. Since, by careless implication, I attributed this to his brother, Rab, who won three British cups a decade or so before the war, I am sorry that in 1948, I am happy now to make some amends.

The distressing incident referred to occurred in an old boys' dormitory at Christ's Hospital, in an article entitled "The right to run risks." Mr. Bruce Lockhart had been one of the main reasons for "Medical Adviser" in minimizing the risk of neck injuries, but disagreed that all such matches should be abandoned.

In Mr. Bruce Lockhart's view, the demonstration teams like those from St. George's School, which are run by a former England international, did more than anything else to counter violent and dangerous play in schoolboy rugby, the use of penalties at goal; they kept to the law and spirit

of the game; they agreed never to exploit purely physical superiority; they made the ball do glorious attacking rugby was possible without any element of violence. It was this attitude of schoolboys was inspired by the approach that each team taught. Mr. Bruce Lockhart also agreed in the same article that fixtures between schools and rough local rugby clubs should be abandoned and that old boys' sides should be closed down.

He returns to the subject in the latest issue of *School Sport* under the heading "More about risk." He says that there are false reports and three more injuries leading to permanent paralysis between 1942 and 1958. One, Mr. Bruce Lockhart says, is too good to be true, but should be borne in mind that in public schools alone, without counting state schools, club coats or prep schools, there must be about a million games of rugby during these years. How many people fell downstairs? How many skiing accidents were there? How many were off cliffs? How many deaths by drowning were there, or deaths through fires in the home?

He concludes that "Medical Adviser" has rightly pointed to a clear increase in rugby injuries in the past five years. "But surely this cannot be due to any increase in the rough matches or fixtures between schoolboys and adults? I can see no evidence for any corresponding increase in these. I entirely reject the other view, that the diagnosis of the school medical officers that collapsing from rows, foul or dangerous

Garth Davies will lead Cardiff against the Barbarians, on Saturday in his first match since being injured in the international against Scotland. The Lions selectors, who have been asked to give Davies a week to take a rest before the touring party leaves, will be glad that this wasn't to be in action, for Davies is back in a very hot race for South Africa.

Also returning to the Cardiff side is the Welsh international, who has been out for ten matches with a hamstring injury.

The Barbarians open their tour on Good Friday. The club side will come back Mike Knill, their captain and former international, who was injured in the international. Davies was a member of the Barbarians side that lost 36-30 to the touring party in 1970.

Garth Davies and Hedd Butler are the mainstay of that side in the Penarth team which will take the field tomorrow.

David Richards, Swansea's first

choice stand-off, will turn out against the Barbarians at St Helens on Monday and also want to play in the Welsh Cup final against Bridgend on April 26 although this is only a week before he is due to leave for South Africa. Swansea's other British Lion, Clive Williams, a prop, has not yet made a decision about the final, but Gordon Morris, the club chairman, stresses that no pressure will be put on either player.

Playing their last game before the Africa tour, the Barbarians

[illegible][illegible]

KURUMCH: International match: Switzerland 6 France 0.
STANBUL: Olympic qualifying tournament: Turkey 0 Yugoslavia 1.
BELGRADE: Exhibition match: Romania 2 East Germany 2.
SALLY WOOD: 16 group schools international: Wales 3 England 7 (at Cardiff).

Ice Hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Washington Capitals 6 Philadelphia Penguins 2; Toronto Maple Leafs 3 Hartford Whalers 3; Buffalo Sabres 3 Atlanta Flames 2; Philadelphia Flyers 3; New York Islanders 1; Minnesota North Stars 1; St. Louis Blues 6; Chicago Black Hawks 3; Vancouver Canucks 3; Edmonton Oilers 8; Los Angeles Kings 4; Colorado Rockies 3.

Athletics

(USSR)	2hrs	30min	5sec	2	N.
Terebinthkov (USSR),	2:21.04	3	T.		
Tsimkiras (Greece),	2:26.21	4	V.		
Agavakov (USSR),	2:26.37	5	G.		
Afordakis (Greece),	2:33.58	6	V.		
Chimonis (Greece),	2:33.37				

believes that seniors can be

Rugby injury a

play in rocks and mauls, and play by the young and frail against the big, large, unskilled and violent men, and the danger of trouble to referees are losing the courage to send players off for punches, high kicks and roughing, and they are not even bringing to the attention of the message about blowing the whistle early enough at scrums, mauls, and rucks.

But the advice that our boys' and girls' teachers should be is that the so-called "canned" is wrong. The medical officers' warnings were distributed by some of us this season to the members of these adult teams, and they were reminded of the purpose of these matches which they have so admirably carried out, to demonstrate to boys how to play the game, and to show the prevalence over brute force and ignorance. A well selected team consisting of first class players comes down to show boys how to handle, spread and technique, and to teach high scoring. . . . Even in the front row, such a team will be able to teach without risk, in that they will not be able to get the ball without physical intimidation."

Mr Bruce Lockhart asserts that he is not in favour of unnecessary risks and that the responsibility of the game should not be placed on negligence he may inflict grievous suffering on others is a crimeable one indeed. "But you must not avoid contact with the scrum school is a kind of club. Parents and children who join it know that it seeks to develop courage and initiative. Fun and exertion are the main objects, and the team that wraps itself in cotton wool, but up too many fences round

By Peter Walker

Welsh rugby will benefit by £25,000 as a result of the sale of the publicity rights to the Wales v. New Zealand game at the National Stadium on November 1. This match will be the focal point of the WRU's centenary season and, as a result of a commercial link with Crown Paints, the game will be the first-ever sponsored international.

At yesterday's announcement, the centenary committee's chairman, K. M. Harris, said: "We are delighted that the major British company has for the first time been willing to sponsor an annual year which promises a feast of rugby worthy of 100 years of our national sport".

The giant paint group, mainly based in the northern part of the country, will be contributing a lifting amount, in terms of their overall advertising budget of £2m, for the privilege of having the game known as the "Crown Paints Centenary Match". The game will be televised throughout the United Kingdom, as well as abroad, and will attract considerable publicity because of the match.

The company will also be granted two prime advertising sites at the National Stadium in Cardiff and, nearer the match itself, will be running a national campaign to encourage the purchase of match tickets as prizes; in Wales,

a sure way of getting a centenary competition's success.

There is no doubt that the game is staged, a prize will be allowed to place the match as a players' career milestone.

By the way, the season's first match will be the WRU's overdraft, which will be the substance of the movements made available to the public for £250,000. The Crown Paints commercial deals will be made so that the most of that off the year.

Commenting on the decision to sponsor the Wales-Crown Paints match, Harris said: "We are involved in horses in the Crown Plus championships, now a year—the managing director, said: "We are associated with the Crown Plus and a superb match will be the world's nations."

The new initiative could be a pointer to sponsorship, perhaps domestic championships, and the new venture. As Governor of the WRU, Harris said: "We are the hand that

When the big match between Bristol have a double mission when they clash with Bath in the first round of the new season at the Memorial Ground on Saturday. Their 21-6 win over Exeter on Tuesday night has put them on top of the table, so the sides are aware they need to win to be certain of staying there. They are also out to avenge the 20-12 defeat at Exeter when their hooker Bogiza was sent off before they were destroyed by three tries from winger Trick on his debut.

Bath, who are second in the merit table, also beat Exeter last Saturday 19-4, but they will be facing opposition who will be fighting their England full back Hignell whose unhappy season has now been ended by an ankle injury. Exeter's hooker Rafter and Rafter is recalled to the pack.

Bath who warm up against Glamorgan Wanderers tonight, expect to without their season's only half skipper, Peter Forre Horton. He is joining the Barbarians on their Welsh tour and will only play for Bath if he is not in Saturday's game against Cardiff.

Bath will be without their

Crested's captain Fry said:

"I'm proud to be the match of the season, both sides gave good side and everyone points out they have scored 11 tries. What they forget is that we are on the 140 m mark."

Plymouth Albion have a packed Easter programme at Becons Park, their holiday period kicks off at 7.15 pm tomorrow with a visit to the Plymouth Lions Club.

The Quets On The Green Nottingham are the guests on Easter Saturday afternoon and the UAU provide the traditional Easter service.

Former St Boniface College lock Pinniger whose powerful play helped Exeter reach the final of the Premiership last season makes his debut against Ouse Valley.

Flanker Spurrell, who will be working on his farm.

national - Reuter.

Carlton resign

John Carlton, England winger, yet his teaching job, he is able to tour south coast clubs.

Carlton, aged 24, who was refused leave tour by the predominant club, Gloucester, has accepted a £10,000-a-year contract with the Wigan-born county.

"I am handing over today as I have the council v job," Carlton said in a postscript.

PE reach high school on May 1st.

"I don't see it as a problem to leave my job."

term

Warwickshire have ended their long search for a top-class bowler. Dilep Doshi, the Indian left-arm spinner, is to join them on a one-year contract for the new season.

Doshi, who has played in 13 Test matches and taken 46 wickets, is expected to arrive at Edgbaston in three weeks. He has already played in the county championship for Nottinghamshire being released in 1971 because his overseas registrations were taken up by Richard Hadlee and Clive Rice.

Warwickshire already have two overseas players in Antonio Ferreira, of South Africa, and Alvin Kalicharran, of West Indies.

England for much of this summer.

JAKRETT PARK, Jamaica: Shell	23	pts
Shield: Guyana 337 and 328; Jamaica	22½	pts
327 and 278 for 9. Match drawn.	22	pts
	21½	pts

p not harm schoolboys

t school

your life and you end by shutting out life itself.

Boys of 17 and 18 must be let off the leash a little if they are to become men, and if they are not to react by creating their own risks in the world of motorbikes and drugs and crime. No one would wish to climb a mountain if a risk-proof mountain climbing machine were developed, so high would they go doing so much if the breathing possibility of one or two crashes were legally or scientifically eliminated. It is the quality of life, the interest, that is at stake, not the quantity, without some risk that quality fades."

Since this article appeared in print there has been a most distressing incident at the Rosslyn Park schools events when the ill-fortunate captain was taken to hospital with a leg injury that left him paralysed from the chest downwards. Mr Bruce Lockhart, whose son, Duncan, was playing for Greshams School in this tournament, has not met a member of the England 19-group side who was appalled to hear about the injury. "It appears to have happened as the result of a tackle between two boys of the same age and class, and, alas, none of us schoolmasters, coaches or medical officers—can do anything to guard against such injuries," he said. "Unfortunately it is so extremely rare that without forbidding our charges to play the game at all, he said.

Such accidents can already be stressed, can happen anywhere.

Sadly a member of the Cavendish School side, returning home from the seventh tournament, sustained a severe injury to the same leg when his team's mini coach overturned.

FOR HIM

By Keith Macklin

After a 90 minute hearing the Hull full back Paul Woods yesterday missed a significant link in the chain of command by being hit by a punctured tyre. Woods, a fiery little man from Pontypool, had just heard that a two-man committee had been set up to investigate suspensions will, just, enable him to play in the Challenge Cup fixture at Wembley on May 3.

The whole hearing was conducted with a minimum of fuss. The two Hull directors, Martin Goss and two Hull directors wanted outside the committee room. Mathematics and three calculations were used to determine that there was a 90 per cent chance that there are a minimum of seven matches between now and Wednesday night.

Woods was then asked to sign a Premiership tie and an "A" test game. With the suspension reduced from nine to seven, Woods made a last-minute appearance, appearing only by a majority verdict of 2-1 from the appeals committee.

Woods was then asked to sign a resignation to the committee. He regained his composure that he had seriously considered retiring from the game had the appeals committee had the right to have been his disappointment.

Nevertheless it is important to clarify the terms of the placings, and will be contested with all the accustomed ferocity of Good Friday is a condition of a dispute for derbies and other division fixtures will be held. It is important issues, St Helens, attacking the referee, and the referee's game with Wigan under the shadow of the fact that the coach, Eric Ashton, the Lancashire captain, has been told that he intends to give up the ... Helens job at the end of the season. Wigan face almost certain relegation next season.

Leeds can dent Bradford Northern's hopes of their championship, and highly enhance their own. I would like to see the Warrington home side fight desperately for a top eight place off position and Wiggins seek challenge to Bradford Northern.

The Rugby League Council executive has made a decision to parade and fence the Wembley final at a meeting with the stadium authorities in about a week.

Wade Redford, the 42-year-old Wakefield Liner, will handle it

Thompson (Huddersfield). It was
Lindop's second final, he was
in charge of the Bradford
Wigan match in 1970.

NS POOLS' LIVERPOOL

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DIVIDENDS

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£13.90	11 CORRECT	£198.30
£5.95	10 CORRECT	£8.10
£2.05		

GRAND NATIONAL

..... £25.50 (Nos. 7, 37, 50)
 £107.80 Dividend plus extra prize £135.80
 £110.30 1st three in any other order £30.80

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except Treble Chance declared to units of 100

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Prize and Commission for 15th March 1989 - 30.1%
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READY PAID TO WINNERS THIS SEASON

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£378.95		
£71.40	10 HOMES	£59.70
£29.95		
£11.60	4 AWAYS	£16.15
£2.35		

units at 10p

Prize and Commission 15th March 1989 - 30.1%
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YOUR FRIENDS OR NEIGHBOURS**

JP 11/10/80



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Every gallon you buy squeezes a little more out of the nation's fuel resources.

Motor was able to get 18.5 mpg from the BMW 735i and only 11.9 mpg from the Jaguar XJ 5.3 and 13.5 mpg from the Mercedes 350SE.

(For the last two, of course, *Motor* had no choice but to use automatics.)

In part, the modest thirst of the BMW 7s is due to the fuel injection, in part because the cars are now lighter.

And, in the case of the 732i, in part because of the remarkable motronic system.

That's a micro-chip computer which can tune the ignition 100 times every second. (A slight improvement on tuning it every 10,000 miles!)

It means the car will always give of its best, whatever the conditions, however you drive it, and however long.

And that still leaves 43 other improvements to appreciate in the new 7 Series.

Some big, like the 5 speed gearbox that's now available.

Some small, like the heated door lock. Some thoughtful, like the specially designed dashboard.

But all very welcome changes.

Except to our friends at Jaguar and Mercedes.



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

Paul Routledge sums up the steel strike—'a classic, set-piece confrontation'

Settling for an honourable draw

"Billy walks on water" sang the pickets who, only three hours earlier, had invaded the offices of the Iron and Steel Traders' Confederation. Even among those who wanted to reject the Lever report, Mr Bill Sirs, general secretary of the ISCT, was the hero of the hour in the pickets' pub at Kings Cross.

There was surprisingly little sense of defeat among the badge-festooned militants. It was with some difficulty that you recalled they had been on strike for 92 days, such was the evident appetite for more.

It was not, as has so often been said, a strike that had never happened. British Steel showed few real signs of regret that it was approaching, and the dominant steel union felt the time was right to "let the lads have a go". Three years of plant closures, a rising tide of rank-and-file influence in the ISCT and an offer one-tenth the size of the miners' settlement conspired to make the strike inevitable.

Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of BSC, reportedly told a private meeting of the Reform Club economic group last Thursday that he knew as far back as October that there would be a strike, and warned Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Industry, as much. He also said that others knew, and industry built up its stocks accordingly.

And what were the gains and losses? British Steel has got its blueprint for a joint-union local productivity deals, which could save it some £2,000 jobs, and it has—this year, at least—won recognition that the annual wage round cannot simply reflect the rate of inflation. The industry has also lost an estimated 10 per cent of the United Kingdom market for steel, which will take a lot of recapturing.

The unions, but particularly the ISCT and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, have driven up the original, sizable offer of two per cent to some-

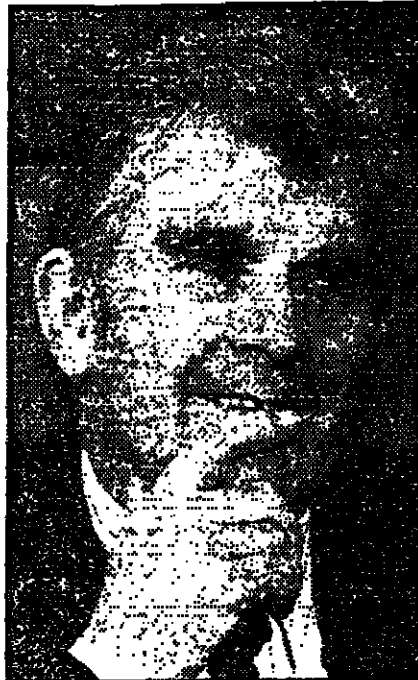
thing like 16 per cent by power bargaining. Less tangible, though as important if not more so, is the psychological impact on worker attitudes. On the victory tour of the picket pubs, the most common expression you heard ran something like: "They won't take us on so quickly again". It is a sense of group self-confidence, hard to define but definitely there.

The steel strike of 1980 is one for the text books as well as the history books. It was a classic set-piece confrontation, in which all the familiar tactics of sympathetic action, flying and mass pickets, TUC rhetoric and trade union expenditure running into millions of pounds were deployed.

But it is likely to be the last of its kind to be conducted under the old rules. Under the amendments to the Employment Bill tabled yesterday by Mr James Prior, the Employment Secretary, most of the secondary action taken in pursuit of the steelmen's claim would be outside the protection of the law and open to civil action.

The flying pickets who effectively tied up tens of thousands of tons of imported steel in docks right round the coastline could find themselves in court with a huge bill for damages. The mass picketing that closed Hadfield's, the big private sector plant in Sheffield, will be outlawed in the Bill as it stands, and the train drivers will also be at risk if they repeat the sympathetic action of embargoing the movement by rail of strike-affected commodities such as steel.

Legal change in another area will also impinge strikes. The Government's plan to "deem" that strikers are in receipt of £12 a week dispute benefit from their union when they apply for state cash aid to support their families will hit hardest at unions like the miners and steelmen who do not give strike pay. They will inevitably be more reluctant to mount marathon stoppages like the 13-week battle that British Steel has just endured.



William Sirs: are his troops battle-hardened or merely scarred?

But even in the context of today's more relaxed strike climate, the Government has reason to be pleased with the outcome of the steel dispute. Its policy of non-intervention has been vindicated. By staying at arm's length (publicly, at least) from the fray, ministers have discouraged other groups of workers from thinking they can be bailed out by the state when their industrial ambitions are frustrated by a rough management.

The cash limit for British Steel has survived intact, and the corporation expects to be able to recoup the whole

of the cost of the settlement from the productivity deals which will now be put on the table in the works and divisions. A central plank of the Cabinet's wages policy—that rises have to be earned through greater output and/or fewer workers—has been given a substantial fillip.

So one way and another, the corporation goes into round two of the battle, this time on plant closures, with a strong hand. British Steel had wanted to be concluded by now the negotiations on a "sinking" plan for Port Talbot and Llanwern, but the talks have not yet even started. The workforce in South Wales seems determined to oppose the cutback in jobs there, and the men of Consett have formed a joint union committee to save the works from closure.

In the forthcoming talks, the unions will argue that the BSC should join with them in an approach to the Government for an increase in public funding, presently confined to £450m for 1980/81 by cash limits. But having withstood the pressure of the longest national strike in most trade unionists' memory, ministers are most unlikely to unzip the public purse now.

When the unions show their hand on reaction to plant closures, politicians and management alike will be able to test Mr Sirs' assertion that his troops are battle-hardened or whether they are merely battle-scarred.

The recent history of Corby, Shotton, Shelton, East Moors and Bilston suggests that the opportunity to acquire a lump sum averaging £10,000 in redundancy pay is more beguiling than all the considerable oratory that Mr Sirs can muster. The unions are probably right in saying that the outcome of the steel strike is an honourable draw. It is possible to debate the strike without assuming that one side has won. In the closure battle, however, there will have to be a loser.

Labour Editor.

Ronald Butt

A vital chance for the clever child

The Government's Education Bill is due to become law today, and among much else, it brings into being the new means-tested assisted places scheme under which the fees of some able children of poorer parents can be paid wholly, or in part with public money. I discussed this scheme in a recent article (March 31), and this evening, particularly interesting and informed correspondence which raised some questions and criticisms well worth further discussion.

My defence of the new scheme, based on the proposals that the independent schools provide an invaluable criterion against which the state schools can be tested; that the independent schools were particularly valuable in maintaining academic standards during the years of innovation and upheaval in the state sector; that these standards are wanted by more parents than can afford to pay the fees; and that such schools ought particularly to be available for specially able children in places where the state schools cannot adequately provide for them.

I suggested that this need was particularly acute in some inner city areas where a disproportionately small proportion of able children may be disadvantaged by the nature of the only comprehensive schools available. I observed also that it might actually be cheaper to send children on full fees to a former direct grant school than to a state school, so that the question of cost is not a material factor.

This last subsidiary point

was challenged by several people among them Lord Stewart of Fulham who thought (in a letter, March 31) that he had confused average and marginal cost. My statement was, in fact, based on Government figures given in the House of Commons (Hansard Feb 23, col 1487-8). These compared the average cost of a child in a local authority school with the cost of a child in a local authority school, and the cost of a child in a local authority school with the cost of a child in a local authority school.

I had defended the scheme against Lord Butler's criticism by asking whether he would have been as critical if his grandchildren, for lack of money, had to go to the worst kind of inner city comprehensive. In reply, Lord Butler (March 31) informed us that about 10 of his grandchildren had entered the state system. That was not exactly relevant to the point I was making. Everything depends on which state schools and where.

Some people use the state primary system and then go to Eton, while there is a great difference between the much admired comprehensive at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight (for instance) and some of the inner-city schools where there is no balanced intake, and which have a catchment area with so many social problems that resources have to be concentrated on

them at the expense of academic children.

I hope, therefore, that Lord Butler and others who wrote me personally, will acquire me of an attack on either the state system as such, or on the dedication and competence of most of its teachers. They have a harder challenge than most of the independent schools, and the problems of the state sector arise largely from the consequences of its reorganization in particular places, and from the imposition of education fashion.

But perhaps the most important question raised was whether the assisted places scheme really will help the able child of working class parents, or whether the beneficiaries will be those more or less middle class parents who are able to operate the system.

The means test, with its likely cut-off point at around £8,000 income, will ensure that it helps only the lower paid, there is, of course, also the problem that there will not be enough independent school places in the difficult city areas. In some cities, excellent former direct grant schools exist; in others, notably London, they do not. But there are still appropriate independent schools not far away, and accessible by bus or tube journey. Everything depends how well and widely such schools publicise their assisted places—and let us remember that it is the schools themselves that will do the selecting, not the Government.

But in any case, the scheme (if it proves lasting) will be most important as a beginning. The hope must be that it will encourage the foundation of new independent schools, through charitable trusts, in the areas of greatest need. The new scheme is, curiously, feared by some on both the maintained and the independent side. I have talked to some representatives of state schools who believe that it is unfair to them to take some of the best of their potential pupils. This, they say, makes nonsense of the competition of which I wrote

between the state and independent sectors. There are several answers to that.

The first is that, important though the competition is, it is not to state interference in the independent schools which, it is contended, was already possible under the direct grant scheme.

This ignores the fundamental difference between the two schemes. The direct grant schools had a special status, and a dependence on public money. The schools with assisted places will remain wholly independent, selecting their own intake, and the role of the Government will be only to pay the fees or part of the fees of an approved number. The intention is plainly to give priority to children from areas where the need is greatest.

There is, therefore, nothing in this scheme that can jeopardize the independence of the independents—which will be far more at risk from becoming increasingly the prerogative of the rich. Certainly there is everything to be said for what some independent heads regard as the real alternatives—the provision of capital, particularly from large businesses, to create charities which independent education could be supported.

But if these are only to be self-help charities, under which industrial corporations pay for school places then filled by their own employees, I cannot think of anything more encouraging to socialist attack against educational charities. Certainly, I am all for the foundation of new education charities (with as much industrial money as is available) but let them be largely to provide open places.

Once there are sufficient open places for poorer pupils at independent schools to create a genuine vested interest in their preservation among ordinary people, then they stand a chance of surviving the socialist attack. The scheme that becomes law today could, just conceivably, lead us in this direction.

years if the worse came to the worst.

There is, however, one other argument that has been put forward—that the scheme will lead to state interference in the independent schools which, it is contended, was already possible under the direct grant scheme.

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LONDON DIARY

Europe: a view from the north

I thought that devolution was dead, but it is clinging to life by a thread in Hobden Bridge, West Yorkshire, headquarters of the Campaign for the North. The Campaign, founded three years ago when the debate on breaking up Britain was in full flood, has written to all 21 European MPs who represent the north of England, urging them to support the region's case in a more unified and concerted fashion. And it wants the MPs to press for one of the EEC's many institutions to be moved from mainland Europe to somewhere between Sheffield and Beckwith-upon-Tyne.

Paul Tempton, full-time director of the Campaign, told me that getting the north recognized as a single entity with problems far removed from those of the more prosperous south-east, was an essential first step towards some eventual degree of self-government.

"In the short term, we want to encourage the view that the north is not like the rest of England, and we want our Euro-MPs to act together when northern interests do not coincide with those of the rest of the country, as often happens. Our so-called national interests are also often defined in a deceptively Brussels and Strasbourg through south-eastern spectacles", Tempton said.

North-activists would like to see a massive shift away from the Common Agricultural Policy towards the regional policy. The north, they say, does even less well out of the EEC than Britain as a whole, being chiefly a manufacturing rather than an agricultural area. And yet it is one of Europe's poorest regions.

Drama across the board

A remarkable false finish in the closing minutes of the fourth World Monopoly Championship two days ago, Simon Midgley, my board games correspondent, reports from Hamilton, Bermuda.

A red sash of victory had just been draped around the Italian champion, Cesare Bernabè, when a last-minute, as it turned out, forced the championship officials into a huddle. There had been, it was alleged, a mis-move by the only other contestant remaining in the final, the American Dana Terman.

There would have to be an inquiry. Had the American been bankrupted by an 11-space move to hotel on St Charles' Place (on the American board), or was he really only visiting jail?

The ludicrous use of the Western hat stands in the way of our independence and is contrary to the will of God.

The sayings were uttered while the Ayatollah was still exiled in Paris, but he clearly had an eye to the future. "If a competent man, combining in himself... supreme virtues, appears and founds a true Islamic government, it means that he has been invested by the Almighty with the same man-

Confusion mounted. Off came the red sash, and away went the officials to study videotape recordings of the final move.

Terman's mother, Gladys, who usually accompanies the American champion on his engagements, comforted him, while the Italian press dried their tears of premature rejoicing and looked grim.

Meanwhile 28-year-old Cesare, an electronics engineer, drew phlegmatically on his pipe, apparently unmoved.

The judges conferred. No, they announced, there had been no mistake. Back came the sash, the photographers descended once more, the public relations girls bestowed kisses. Cesare was indeed this year's champion: he had out-charmed and outbargained the rest of the 18-strong field in the two-day event.

Among his vanquished opponents was the British challenger Simon Wardill, a valuation surveyor from Wimbledon. Ah well, perhaps we'll do better in Moscow.

date as the Holy Prophet to lead the people; therefore, it is the people's absolute duty to follow him."

But it is the minutiae of strict Islamic observance, not the precise conduct of the baser bodily functions, that a pet to concern the Ayatollah most. As he says himself, there is no subject upon which Islam has not expressed its judgment. Thus: "One must avoid praying when one feels an urge to urinate or defecate, or when

Adelaide

In her preface to the official history of the Adelaide Festival, the Queen Mother, who is its patron, bravely declares that over the 20 years since the biennial festival was founded (the present one is the eleventh), "it has achieved world stature—second only to the Edinburgh International Festival."

It is well known that the Queen Mother is unfailingly tactful, and anyway she is no doubt asked less frequently than I have been during my week in Adelaide what Adelaide can do to make the existence of its festival (which is the world, which at present has scarcely heard of it. That in itself, mind you, would not disprove the claim about its world stature, but the Queen Mother's courtesy cannot make it come true, and before it can become a reality, the apparently insurmountable handicap which I referred to when signing off yesterday has to be overcome.

I can best put it like this. The distance from Sydney to Adelaide by air is, with modern jet aircraft, a mere commuter's hop; I scarcely had time to down a second cup of coffee before we began our descent. Within little more than that distance from my front door in London there are—I haven't counted, but the orders of magnitude are surely right—something like 30 opera houses of international standing, at least 50 full-sized professional symphony orchestras and quite a number of smaller orchestral groups, a couple of hundred chamber ensembles, fully 1,000 public and private art galleries, almost all of the best restaurants in the world, perhaps 20,000 buildings more than 100 years old and 3,000-4,000 double that; and a simple and constantly replenished number of customers, spectators and audiences for all of these.

Now it may easily be supposed that Australia has no such profusion of these signs and products of civilization. True, Australia's population is only a tiny fraction of the combined totals of the nations of Western Europe; still it is twice the size of Austria's and I think it will be some time before the Vienna Philharmonic needs to look to its laurels in the face of antipodean competition.

Australia cannot multiply her population twenty-fold overnight; nor can she acquire an historical tradition going back centuries until the centuries have passed. But what follows from this handicap apart from the cultural inferiority complex I mentioned yesterday (it is known, in a phrase which is the title of a book about it here, as "The Australian Cringe") is a double limitation on the ability of Adelaide's festival to make good the Queen Mother's proud claim for it.

There have in fact been a number of items that could have been judged by the highest standards, most notable and exciting among these being a brilliant young pianist, Joseph and Anthony Parramatta, of whom we shall hear a great deal more starting I think very soon. (They are American, incidentally, despite their Italian surname.) This pair gave a dazzling performance of Mozart's two-piano concerto, and added as an encore a marvellously funny arrangement (their own) of the finale of *The Carnival of the Animals*, which they had turned into a fireworks for four hands at one keyboard, and which they proceeded to play, with any amount of cat-crowd hand-crossing, in the manner of Chico Marx, though one of them is the living image of Harpo. My week at the festival

Bernard Levin

The seeds of genius: watch them grow

has also included the Australian premiere of *Stoppard's Every Good Boy Deserves Favour*, which grows greater every time I see it and which was excellently performed; some fine chamber music from the Sydney Quartet and our own Gabrieli; and the Rossini Mass, so notably marked by the unscheduled addition to the musical forces provided by the loony I described yesterday.

But there was something else at Adelaide which perhaps offered a tentative solution to the insoluble problem. Peter Brook and his company from Paris had brought *The Ik*, which we have seen in London in English, *Ubu*, which we have seen in French, and their first performances in English of *The Conference of the Birds*, which London has not so far seen at all, though I saw it a few months ago in Paris in French.

The company have been playing in the open air, in a disused quarry (which must have made them feel at home, for their Paris theatre would be a Nobel prize for dilapidation if there was one), and they caused the only sensation of the festival that could be thought of in absolute terms. I was at the first night of

But there is less pit lying bare before the feast of an Festival director. The absolute standard, of but valid and useful in which the best is simply and all the way And that condition is not fulfilled in Australia. Christopher Hunt, director's farewell to said that the entire co- not possess a single symphony orchestra. I speak with such a because he has heard and frequently, orchestras of Europe, United States, and it of one of those orches not have time to fade away before the another is entering i judged alongside. It w ing to hear the ringing Adelaide accorded to saw Philharmonic, but the same fortunate po Mr Elms, and I thereo that the Warsaw orcl no better than, say, t Philharmonic or the (Nationale de Paris on day. And in these stave, only a fool o would insist on judg laide by the tests appl the festivals of Salzbu burgh, Hohenems or bourne.

Just as the sound of concert by a single chesra fades from t leaving that mind w permanent standards can only be creati tinuous and frequen mances of outstandi so Peter Brook and h will go home from t and this memory wil fade like a lightnin rena. But there is vial difference. Unlike chesra, something o will be left behind. T work as creative, affe profound as this is seminal; it inevitably Australia later in sc ways. Most of them q predictable. Think worldwide revolution trical staging wrought land and Wolfgang W Bayreuth in the '50s; only recently spent i Persian poet, whic I believe somech lar will grow loc Australia from Confer the Birds, a timeless that speaks, in its oving final revelation, to world in particular.

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Of the seven theatrical offerings I have seen here, two really had no place in an international arts festival, and one of those should hardly have been on a professional stage. Anywhere in Western Europe or the United States, the director of a multicultural arts festival conceived on the very large scale of Adelaide's would have had a few hundred theatrical possibilities to choose from and would have been able to leave out the sub-standard, more people spoke Cantonese than the ancient Celtic tongue of Scotland.

Shetlanders have their linguistic roots in an amalgam of Norse, lowland Scots and English. So much is clear from *The Shetland Dictionary* by John J. Graham, a local schoolmaster, whose book is an invaluable aid during conversational skirmish with any two-tongued Shetlander.

Plotosh, to walk through water, and sunlike, the sound of liquid gently splashing, are both charmingly self-descriptive.

But sooth-mothers (incomers to Shetland) can get undomious (enormous enjoyment) from constructing their own bursts of dialect. *Yunder laviger slatersca wisna laachin* after he snappered on a grovze bukie (that drooping-eyed, pompous individual was not laughing after he tripped on a cowrie shell). Useful, that.

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POLARIS AND AFTER

A Defence White Paper which is published yesterday steps into the right direction by closing more facts, and considerably more figures, than has hitherto been the case. The verbatim objective is to let people more aware of the sea before the country, and to ensure that the debate which the issue is informed and concise. It refers only in passing to the single most important, most emotive decision which still has to be made, namely replacement for Polaris as the main strategic deterrent in 1990s.

Successive governments have successfully concealed the truth, and particularly the fact that the Chevaline, the main warhead improvement programme, until Mr Pym disclosed it in the Commons two years ago. One can understand the political reasons for such concealment, but it remains a pity if the Cabinet made a decision over the Polaris succession without taking the public into its confidence. The subject is difficult, the science involved is complex and classified. But it is so difficult that the Government can feel justified in releasing nothing.

There would seem to be four options (although the Government is reluctant even to use that much). The first is to replace Polaris with anything at all—in other words abandon an independent strategic deterrent. This would appear with those who feel comfortable, morally and legally, over our possession but is inarguably a terrible option.

The second also has a respectable rationale. Rather than spend billions of pounds on building and maintaining a system which is unlikely ever to be used, should we not concentrate our limited resources on conventional equipment? The forces showed themselves well able to defend themselves against an offensive by nuclear means, then would the nuclear threshold be lowered and indeed the threat altogether removed?

balance the argument tilts their way. To abandon the deterrent would be a mistake. It des Britain, and Nato, with

the only form of strategic nuclear weapon which does not fall under the direct jurisdiction of the President of the United States. It improves, rather than lessens, Britain's security and makes it less likely that this country would be threatened with nuclear attack. That we might use our deterrent first is unthinkable. We do however retain the ability to retaliate—and with sufficient guarantee that we could inflict unacceptable punishment on an aggressor. As the White Paper reminds us, carries more explosive power than all the munitions used in the Second World War, and no aggressor could be sure that none of those sixteen missiles would penetrate his defences.

The second option is to invest in some form of cruise missile: air-launched, ground-launched or, preferably, submarine-launched. Cruise missiles are smaller, individually cheaper than ballistic missiles, can be extremely accurate—and at present would stand a reasonable chance of penetrating Soviet air defences. We could perhaps develop a cruise missile in Britain, but would probably do better to purchase the system from the United States, assuming American willingness to sell. (Ground-launched cruise missiles are to be sited in Britain, under American control as part of Nato's theatre nuclear force.)

But the cruise missile is subsonic at present, and to guarantee retaliation on an equal scale to that promised by a ballistic missile we would probably need more submarine-launched missiles. It has been calculated by at least one authority that the option could end up by being more, rather than less expensive than a ballistic missile replacement. Moreover, what is perhaps the most valid objection, the cruise missile would involve a new technology and operating technique for Britain. It is probably better, given the small size of our deterrent force and the limited risks we can take in our investment, to stick with the devil that we know rather than the devil we do not.

The option which the Ministry of Defence favours and which, it is thought, the Government will probably take, is to purchase the American Trident-1 or C-4 missile. We would need to build

new submarines to house it—but we would need to build new submarines, anyway. The package which is thought to be most likely involves five submarines, compared to our present fleet of four, each equipped with 16 Trident-1 missiles. To buy the missiles from the United States, develop our own warheads, and build our own submarines would cost about £5,000m over a 10-year period.

Trident-1 has multiple independent warheads, has a range of 4,000 miles, compared with the 2,800 miles of Polaris, and is much more accurate. Assuming improvements in the technology of anti-submarine detection, the advantages in range, accuracy and targeting should help to decrease the vulnerability of our strategic deterrent force. The cost of £5,000m is heavy but it is one which we can live with. It is certainly difficult to imagine how we could spend that amount on conventional weapons and add, as significantly, to the country's defences.

There is however a fourth option which is worth considering seriously. It is to retain Polaris for longer than officially envisaged, and simply build four, or perhaps five new submarines to carry it. There is a respected body of opinion which argues that Polaris would still imply enough risk for an enemy to act as a realistic deterrent into the next century. We would need to ensure that we could support the system after the Americans have phased out Polaris themselves in the mid-1980s. But the cost would be less than that of buying Trident-1—although again the Ministry believes that the difference would not be very great. We have already invested £1,000m in the warhead improvement programme. Moreover, by the end of the century anti-submarine detection might have advanced so far that even Trident-1 might be a deterrent in which we could no longer rely.

If it is best that the Government should opt for Trident-1, it should do so only after giving serious consideration to the retention of Polaris. Britain needs however an informed public debate on the subject which only the Government can provide the material for. That surely should be the first priority.

Withdrawal from EEC membership

From Mr Leolin Price, QC

Sir, Like Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP (March 25), I do not think that our VAT contributions while we remain members of the EEC. We should observe the rules even if tactical advantage would be achieved, by refusing to do so. We should not follow the example of others who, while claiming to be better communists, pick and choose the rules which they will observe: that has never been our way of doing things; and, while membership of the EEC may have imposed on us other follies, it should not be made an excuse for bad habits.

But, if Sir Derek Walker-Smith's fourth proposition (that we can withdraw from the EEC if the other eight members consent) is intended to suggest that our withdrawal without such consent would be a breach of international law, or of any obligations to the other members, that suggestion is wholly unacceptable. When the possibility of our accession to the EEC was being debated, those who opposed it and many who were sceptical about it were fearful that it might later be said that, once members, we could not legally withdraw. To quiet their misgivings, it was said, loudly and clearly, by those negotiating the accession, that of course we would be able to leave the EEC; in that respect sovereignty would remain with us. The Government of the day, in providing that reassurance, cannot have thought that this option would involve any breach of law; and those with whom they negotiated (as I thought then and think now, foolishly and very unsuccessfully) cannot have thought so.

Of course we are able to leave the EEC without any breach of law. Our membership is now shown to be economically unwise, because our economic interests cannot be reconciled with those of our partners, and politically foolish, because it creates quarrelsomeness argument with some of our friends, diverting their energies and ours from the real problems which face us; and the constitutional arrangements involved in our membership were always, in my view, unacceptable. To withdraw is more sensible, and much better for our real friendship with France and our other partners, than to continue arguing about the absurdity of the existing arrangements of the CAP or about our inequitable contribution to the EEC budget.

Yours truly,
LEOLIN PRICE,
10 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,
March 30.

Archbishop's enthronement sermon

From Sir Douglas Logan

Sir, The letter from the Reverend Joseph McCulloch (March 25) must have come as a great surprise to many who listened to the sermon delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the occasion of his enthronement last week. It did not, however, come as a surprise to me because I have known the Reverend Joseph McCulloch for nearly 60 years—we were at school together—and the leopard does not change his spots.

The dialogue which he instituted with men and women outside the Christian Church while he was Rector of St Mary-le-Bow was an imaginative innovation but it related only to one facet of the major problem to which the Archbishop was addressing. It is probable, as your Religion Affairs Correspondent points out today (March 31), is the extent to which the Anglican Church—and indeed all Christian Churches—can come to terms and find common theological ground with non-Christian world religions such as Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism—not to mention Judaism—and completely abandon "the nineteenth century tradition of regarding them as ignorant paganism."

Moreover, to me at least, the sermon was deeply impressive for the humility which the Archbishop displayed in approaching this fundamental issue and the other great responsibilities which his new office imposes on him.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. LOGAN,
Chesham,
Middletown Street,
Kent,
March 31.

From Father Tom Stack

Sir, As an Irish Catholic priest, may I say how encouraged I was to watch the enthronement of Archbishop Runcie on television. The occasion was indeed with hope. Dr Runcie spoke in the accents of optimism for which we all long.

Would it be flying in the face of the immutable to respectfully suggest that the new Archbishop begin a process leading towards disestablishment? The conservative theology revealed in his homily edged one inexorably towards the vision of such a future.

To embrace this evangelical possibility would further guarantee credibility to the authority of love which he so impressively claimed for the Church of England.

As a member of a big sister church in a little sister island, may I thank him for his words at Canterbury.

Yours sincerely,
TOM STACK,
Loreto Lodge,
Foxrock,
Dublin 18.

From the Reverend D. J. L. Beam

Sir, The Archbishop has not been in office a week and already his letters are clawing and pecking at him. There is something very distasteful in such an immediate onslaught of criticism in the letters you published on Saturday, March 29.

When there are those who take on burdensome places of responsibility, often out of duty, even in these self-serving days, is there no room for encouragement and praise at the beginning of his ministry?

Yours sincerely,
DOUGLAS BEAM,
12 Fitzroy Square, W1.

Custody of children

From Mr John Eekelaar

Sir, Mr Horne (April 1) says that the public would like to know what the evidence is that there is "little sexual bias in the granting of custody". The major study in this country, *Custody after Divorce*, published by this Centre in 1977, was based on a representative sample of 855 cases in England and Scotland. In order to establish sexual bias in the granting of custody, it was necessary to show, where custody is contested before them, first that they are significantly more likely to return a child from its father to a claimant mother than from the mother to the father, and secondly, that the difference is attributable only to bias and not to other factors, such as the conditions in which the child is living. In fact, the first condition was not met because the evidence overwhelmingly showed that the almost universal outcome of custody disputes was that children remained with the party with whom they were living when the proceedings were instituted, whether this was the father or the mother. This finding contradicted another "popular belief" at the time that judges indulged in widespread prejudging of children from established relationships.

Almost all contested custody cases will be referred to a divorce court welfare officer for investigation. Preliminary results from a further study at this centre shows no evidence of bias among the officers against children remaining with their fathers in conditions suitable. No one has alleged general disregard by the judiciary of these officers' reports.

Since most children remain with their mother when their parents separate, the operation of the principle favouring maintenance of the child's status might look like bias in favour of the mother and may even be represented as such by lawyers to their clients. But this outcome merely reflects the parties' own arrangements when they separated and influential psychiatric opinion has opposed the removal of children from the parent with whom they have been living in unbroken relationship. Conclusions very similar to these have been reached in a large study by the Divorce Law Research Project at Berkeley, California.

While individual instances may occur, there is no evidence of general judicial bias against men as a serious issue against unrealistic expectations of the potential for judicial solutions to these problems and diverts attention from the real difficulties involved in trying to reach solutions which serve children's interests best.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN EKEELAR,
Centre for Socio-Legal Studies,
Wolfson College,
Oxford.

PORTUGAL'S RIGHTWARD TREND

strikes and demonstrations taking place in the Alentejo, a south of Portugal, are the sign of the convulsions the country has been through since the military take in 1974. For many years Alentejo was a region of estates and poor, landless peasants. In the aftermath of 1974 revolution many of the estates were taken over and, with encouragement of the leftist movement of the time, cooperatives were set up to run them. In 1977, however, when a new land reform bill was passed, the process began before the government took over at the beginning of this year. But now being carried through more determination than before, and it is meeting resistance from many of the peasants themselves, particularly the co-operatives, many of whom are communists. The militant peasants are pressing the policy in simple terms as a reversion by Senator Soares to the government to the Salazar dictatorship, hardly that, because the dictatorship was not returned, and it is being distributed

in smaller lots to new owners. Some of the cooperatives are to be maintained. But the inequities of the past have led to great bitterness among many of the peasants, who now see themselves being dispossessed, and that has made them receptive to leftist propaganda. It is noticeable that the Communist Party itself, with its Stalinist traditions and its strong position in the Alentejo, is not in fact the most outspoken. In a recent speech Major Oteio Saraiva de Carvalho, one of the leaders of the leftist tendency in the armed forces, called for an armed uprising in the region and a march on Lisbon; he was sharply criticized by the party.

The Democratic Alliance, a centre-right coalition, won the election last December on an undertaking to put an end to the leftist trend of the years after 1974 and to set the Portuguese economy on a new, non-socialist basis. It has an overall majority in Parliament, but is in an uneasy position because by the terms of the constitution a new election has to be held this October. So, with less than a year in which to prove itself, it has had to push ahead with the policies which it promised, and one of them is the handing back of

land in the Alentejo. Another is the issue of a decree which paves the way for the setting up of private banks and insurance companies alongside those that were nationalized after the 1974 revolution. Opinion polls suggest that it remains popular.

There are difficulties, however, about another of its main objectives, the revision of the constitution, which declares socialism to be the goal of government policy, because that would require a two-thirds majority in Parliament. There is also constant tension with President Eanes, who made it clear during the election campaign that he was opposed to democratic action, and retains considerable powers. So Senhor Sá Carneiro would like, not only to win the election in October, but to see a new and more sympathetic president elected next spring. It would then be possible to revise the constitution by referendum, without having to refer the issue to Parliament. It will not be easy to defeat President Eanes, because he is himself a popular figure. But Senhor Sá Carneiro has good reason for believing that the general line of his policies is approved. He just has to be sure that resistance to them, particularly in the Alentejo, does not get out of hand.

A matter of dignity

From Mr F. Fletcher

Sir, There has been a remarkable lack of letters in your correspondence columns regarding the recent Budget from your usual source, the House of Lords, so that we have heard from a more humble council house would not come amiss. Because of ill health I was compelled to end my working life at the age of 60 without an occupational pension of any kind, and since then my wife and I have existed solely on state invalidity benefit. This is not a small amount, but it is not enough to live on. I have been more than twice as long as the state pension to which we are not yet entitled, and each such increase has been more than welcome and has seemed reasonably generous.

Imagine our dismay when we learnt that as from next November we are to lose five per cent of our expected increase, in order to make up for the revenue the Chancellor is compelled to miss because he cannot bring invalidity benefit into the tax net for another year or two. We shall therefore soon become part of a luckless band of people who will be in the unique position of paying what is in effect income tax two years in advance on a total joint income of some £40,000 a year, at which few married couples are expected to exist, let alone pay tax! It could, I suppose, be possible to get a little more by begging for it, but we would rather starve than beg for what we know is in our hearts should be ours by right.

No, Sir, if our country has indeed reached such a parlous state that it is thought seemly to rob the poor in order to maintain the living standards of the rich, then we live, not for the first time, on bread and margarine and the Government can take their five per cent, but I should be less than human if I did not say that I hope it chokes them!

Yours faithfully,
FRED FLETCHER,
76 Hallsteads,
Dove Holes,
Buxton,
Derbyshire.

Treatment for patients

From Dr C. S. Ogg

Sir, If the National Health Service has any function it is presumably to provide treatment for patients who need it. Thus the Appeal Court's decision reported in *The Times* of March 19, that the Department of Health does not have a duty to provide "kidney machines, heart transplants and pills free to everyone who needed them" must not be allowed to pass without comment. Presumably "free" treatment should be rationed and the unlucky, who have also paid their taxes, must perish, or pay for private medical care.

This might be justified for procedures such as cardiac transplantation whose success has not been proven in this country; but it is a far cry from these to established and highly successful forms of treatment such as haemodialysis for chronic kidney failure. By European and American standards, this country provides a shamefully inadequate service for patients with renal failure and such judicial complacency will do nothing to rectify this.

Does the Department of Health have any responsibilities? I wonder what would happen if the Department of Education took the same stance about secondary education.

Yours faithfully,
C. S. OGG,
Guy's Hospital,
St Thomas Street, SE1.

Church unity

the Reverend Dr Kenneth G.

For those who take the ecumenical movement seriously Easter 1980 is a date which sticks in the mind, for that is the day by which the members of the Faith and the Conference (Nottingham) agreed to hope that the churches would have moved into a new phase of unity.

The hope has not been seen. Now should Christians to that fact? I humbly suggest in three ways:

With gratitude for progress so much has happened locally, and more the Churches are living and working together, vital involvement of the Roman Catholics in so many places is being new and exhilarating, over the Churches are no longer content with rather vague about "underlying spiritual unity." We now talk about "visible unity." That is sound incarnational theology. We must not only be united in mission, it is more integral to mission.

With penitence that we have moved further. We ought not to apologize for deep convictions held. Yet, if it is pleaded it is adherence to principle that keeps us apart, one has to ask that we have given sufficient to the principle of compromise. That principle involves areas of honourable compromise, and to the matters which touch the fundamental truths of the faith. Must it be argued, for example, that the admission of women to the priesthood is an issue which falls into that category, over-strong may be the conviction of Christians on both sides

in that debate? It would be a different matter if some of the Churches believed in the divinity of Our Lord, and others did not.

3. With hope that the 1980s may see significant further progress. The proposals shortly to be published by the Churches Council for Covenanting in England offer the chance of a long step forward, involving as they do the mutual recognition of the five member Churches of the Council. There are not wanting those who have already declared that the Covenant will not command the assent of the Churches which asked for it to be produced. It is much to be hoped that the folk in the local areas who have pleaded for movement along these lines at the national level will together with others, mobilize support and confound the critics.

If the Churches sign the Covenant, they must also resolve to make it. We must see it as a vital step towards a vital goal: the final shape of which is yet to be revealed and as a contribution not just to the healing of the wounds of the world.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH G. GREET,
Secretary of the Methodist Conference,
1 Central Buildings,
Westminster, SW1.

Changes in planning law

From Mr Peter York

Sir, The real requirement is to avoid a process whereby planning authorities are able to grant them selective planning permission.

District and county councils are not always holding the ring in a

disinterested manner. They often have a vested interest in obtaining reasonable values to maintain their depleted revenues and, in consequence, line up with the commercial exploiters of communities.

It is a constitutional absurdity that the electorate's only appeal, in these cases, is to a referee who is also in the ring as a protagonist.

We need an alternative system, if only to avoid corruption and a lack of open government.

Yours faithfully,
PETER YORK, Chairman,
Tonbridge Civic Society,
64 Dry Hill Park Road,
Tonbridge,
Kent.

Young motor-cyclists

From Inspector Victor Ives

Sir, On March 24 you published a letter from a Mr Dooley which suggests that 16 year olds are allowed to ride motor cycles of up to 175cc on roads.

This is not correct. The 16 year old is restricted to "mopeds" which by definition do not exceed 50 cc. On reaching the age of 17 years, there is no restriction as to the size of motor cycle which may be driven, except that the holder of a provisional licence is restricted to an upper limit of 250cc.

Many people seem to find this aspect of the law rather confusing and I hope that this letter might make the position clear.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR IVES,
Metropolitan Police Office,
Hendon Training School,
Peel Centre,
Aerodrome Road,
Hendon, NW9.

The motives of President Sadat

From Mr Rafiq Shah Abdulla

Sir, Your emphasis on President Sadat's altruism in accepting the Shah as a guest of his country (March 25) is altogether too sanguine. The same high-minded motives could have been attributed to Colonel Gaddafi when he allowed the defeated Idi Amin to enter Libya. Both the Shah and Amin were dictators, both perpetrated repressive, inhumane and often repulsive acts designed to incite terror in their subjects, both finally met with their respective nemesis in the form of international pariahs. However, I don't recall reading admiring panegyrics in the English press about the compassionate face of Islam—Gaddafi's version.

After a sensible analysis of Sadat's political motives you conclude, notwithstanding your excruciating mea culpa, with a condescending pat on Sadat's head which reveals little about his "Islamic" motives and still less about Islam. Let me assure you that, like your civilisation, the Muslim world generally is not too preoccupied with the good opinion of other cultures including that of the West. The quality of arrogance is not unique to the West and the Muslim world continues to translate and interpret reality according to its own values. Like all great civilisations Islamic culture is complex and diverse. Indeed the concept of compassion is not unfamiliar to Muslims, but the stern thread of belief in just retribution runs through all Islamic thinking, however distasteful this may be in Western eyes.

Let me tell his followers to turn the other cheek when their enemies smote them; the Muslim, on the contrary, are exhorted to retaliate, but with justice. Therefore, it is an implicit Western assumption that Western culture, based as it is on a selective compassion, is morally superior. The truth of the matter is not so pristine. In fact the West has sentimentalised and consequently trivialised the quality of mercy and has saddled itself with a sense of guilt and the vice of hypocrisy, or, in this case, a selective compassion. I would not present the modern Western states as exactly caring societies; more sensationally and perhaps more pertinently, I do not detect much compassion in the Nuremberg trials, for example. Most Iranians regard the Shah in the same light as the Allies Powers regarded the Nazi war criminals.

I would, therefore, suggest that Mr Sadat is not so much concerned with demonstrating Islamic compassion, which in any case appears to be exclusively reserved for his social allies. For with Western support to replace his plummeting credit in the Muslim world, Mr Sadat is too much of an experienced politician to allow real compassion rather than calculation to dominate his acts. He may use the selective compassion as a good public relations exercise to curv favour with the West, but that has nothing to do with the Islamic sense of mercy, which cannot be divorced from its sense of justice.

Yours faithfully,
RAFIQ SHAH ABDULLA,
16 Coleridge Mansions,
Old Brompton Road, SW5,
March 27.

Freedom of Mormons

From Mr J. J. Larkin

Sir, Just to note a correct misstatement in William Rees-Mogg's otherwise fine recent article (March 15) on the Utah Mormons and Governor Reagan.

He writes "Mormons have to tie and have to give their time to the church." This statement conflicts with one of the basic tenets of our belief, namely that everyone on earth is a child of Our Heavenly Father and as such have their "free agency"—it being an eternal principle. In other words, we have a choice as to whether or not we give our money or our time to the church.

While both tithing and service are a part of the established church programme, there is no compulsion involved.

Sincerely,
JAMES LARKIN,
Quaker Lane,
Greenwich, Ct 06830,
USA,
March 25.

Far behind

From Dr Oliver Gillie

Sir, In your issue of March 22 you refer to the previous day as the first day of spring. This is a widely accepted astronomical basis, but meteorological basis, March 21 is the spring equinox and falls exactly halfway between the longest and the shortest days. So if June 21 is midsummer, March 21 was the middle of spring.

In fact, of course, neither is the case since the climate lags behind the position of the sun, due to the time necessary to warm the cold land mass and the sea. There is no reason why this lag should be exactly six and a half weeks, and indeed it varies with local conditions. The seasons can never be exactly defined (they are certainly not all the same length) and to attempt to do so can only foster false hopes, to be dashed by the inevitable blizzards.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER GILLIE,
Langholme Road 29,
CH 6330 Cham,
Switzerland,
March 24.

Union 'day of action'

From Mr George Miles

Sir, Hundreds of thousands of people will make elaborate preparations and incur vast expense to beat the Unions' Day of Protest on May 14. They will be disappointed, angry and fuming yet, in most cases, frustrated and beaten. Would it not be much better if the Government or Parliament declared May 14 an extra holiday and we all—trade unionists and others—enjoyed ourselves in our own different ways?

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
GEORGE MILES,
15 Dorncliffe Road, SW6,
March 27.

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S

Stock Exchange Prices

Quieter tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 24. Dealings End, April 11. Contango Day, April 14. Settlement Day, April 21
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Factoring keeps your cash flow flowing
Alex. Lawrie Factors Ltd
London (01-626 0484), Manchester, Coventry, Newcastle, Edinburgh.

1979-80 High Low Stock				1979-80 High Low Company				1979-80 High Low Company				1979-80 High Low Company			
Price Chg %				Price Chg %				Price Chg %				Price Chg %			
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gilts firmer despite prime rate rise

Turnover returned to a low level in the market yesterday, influenced mostly by the coming Easter holiday.

However, the general trend was firm with gilts continuing their upward march despite another increase in United States prime rates announced after hours. Equities too attracted a lot of inquiry with several institutions remaining on the lookout for cheap bargains in order to reduce the latest cash mountain.

Yesterday was also the last day for "bed and breakfast" deals and brokers were instantly greeted with a flurry of activity when business began.

The return to work by the steel workers was discounted by most market men with the majority of attention focused on trading statements and company news. Oils came in for a flurry of activity after hours ignited by Marathon's announcement of a satisfactory flow rate from its 36/3 block in the North Sea in which the real interest rate, Siebens has a sizeable stake, maintained with gilts where business fluctuated throughout the day.

Nevertheless, the news in after hours that the Chemical

Bank had raised its prime rate to 20 per cent finally put the damper on recent active buying. In longer the new "tap" Treasury 14 per cent 1996, which was exhausted on Tuesday, closed unchanged at 150.5, while rises elsewhere were restricted to between 1 and 2. In shorts, turnover was again

The Easter holidays are likely to signal the move for control of timber group Mallinson-Denny after weeks of speculation. A heavy buyer of the shares is reported to have relieved jobbers of all available stock on Tuesday with dealers in the options market reporting further active inquiries in call options. The shares remained firm at 63p yesterday.

reported as low with prices moving in a narrow range despite the general shortage of stock. But it was the increase in prime rates that left falls of around 1.16 at the close. Activity in equities almost ground to a halt in after hours and despite the renewed activity in the Marathon 36/3 block, down at 43.21 after touching a high for the day of 1.3 at 3 p.m. Leading industrials were

largely neglected, closing mostly mixed. ICI closed unchanged at 374p. Fisons improved 2p to 269p and Rascal rose 4p to 218p after favourable press comment. But Unilever fell 1p to 403p and Pilkington encountered nervous selling and slid 5p to 208p. Selling was also reported in Beechams, 3p lower at 117p, with reports of "split" selling (whereby an investor sells his stake through several brokers in one go) by one of the institutions.

Dealers suggested this might be as a result of nervousness ahead of Glaxo's figures, due out soon.

The announcement in the late afternoon from Marathon provided a flurry of speculation among oils. The institutions again proved eager buyers and coupled with the absence of selling again from the United States prices moved sharply higher.

Among the majors BP rose 4p to 362p, Ultramar 8p to 530p and Tricentral 4p to 286p. Only Shell, 2p lower at 340p, resisted the trend. Siebens, with a large stake in the Marathon 36/3 block, found, leap 104p to 657p although jobbers felt the shares

were unlikely to recoup the earlier gains achieved before rumours of a dry well saw them tumble from 915p. Burmah was another strong market, rising 14p to 206p.

Insurance shares gave up some of their earlier gains as a result of the renewed strength in the dollar after the disappointing figures from Willis Faber. The shares

Mr Harry Goodman's ambition to bring his holiday tour company, Intasun, to the market is getting closer. Price Waterhouse is busy working on an audit of the figures ready for the prospectus offering the shares to the public.

finished 15p down at 233p taking with them Alexander Howden, which fell 4p to 104p, and CE Heath, down 5p to 208p. Figures from Sun Alliance, down 3p to 542p, and Phoenix, 8p off at 208p, also had a big bearing Commercial Union, which fell 4p to 130p.

Banks gave up earlier gains achieved in a thin market. Barclays fell 7p to 403p, Nat West 3p to 315p and Midland 2p to 316p. Lloyds was firmer, but closed along with the rest 2p lower at 288p.

Speculative interest also helped Catfins to improve 12p to 160p. United Scientific 2p to 466p, Mess Bros 4p to 252p and Furness Withy 6p to 373p. But profit-taking wiped 25p from Guthrie at 900p and 5p from St Piran at 65p.

Engineering came in for a mixed day after the return to work by the steelworkers and a mixed batch of companies reporting. Full-year figures from Yarrow knocked 20p from the shares at 275p while GKN put on 8p to 367p and BICC 3p to 116p. There were gains of 1p to 2p for Tube at 254p, Vickers at 114p and Metal Box at 254p.

In properties the interim statement from Peachey pushed the shares 5p better at 132p while full-year figures left Berkeley Hambro 5p higher at 199p.

Equity turnover on April 1 was 137.655m (28.859 bar-gains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Shell, GKN, Rascal, BAT Industries, Bower, Beecham, Unilever, BP, Burmah, BSG International, Marks & Spencer and Turner & Newall.

Willis Faber falls to £17m

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent
A strong pound and deteriorating premium rates in world insurance markets have led to disappointing results from Lloyd's broker Willis Faber.

Pretax profits are down by almost £2m, or more than 10 per cent, to £17.6m for the year ended December 31. The market had been hoping that Willis might have bucked the downward trend shown by other brokers, and the shares fell back 11p to 236p on the announcement.

Sentiment was not helped by the fact that the dividend increase was held at under 10 per cent on a net basis. A final gross of 10.7p takes the year's total up to 15.7p gross.

Willis, which gets 55 per cent of its commissions on overseas business, blamed sterling's strength for clipping the profits total by as much as £2.75m. But it also cited softening premium rates, particularly in the United States.

At the same time increasing insurance claims have left the group funding greater losses while waiting for the underwriters to pay up, with a significant reduction in investment income.

Profits from the 22 per cent Morgan Grenfell stake rose from £1.8m to £2.1m to contribute to an associate's total of £3.5m. Profits from Sovereign Insurance fell 17 per cent to £551,000.

Overall expenses growth was contained to 16 per cent at £34m but still outstripped income growth of 6 per cent to £47m, for 12 per cent allowing for the effect of sterling's strength.

Mr Ronnie Taylor, the chairman, says that premium rates are likely to remain under pressure, but that sterling appreciation is unlikely to continue indefinitely.

Referring to the proposed takeover of rival C. T. Bowring by Marsh & McLennan, Mr Taylor said yesterday that he thought it could lead to similar moves by other American groups but that Willis Faber was the "least vulnerable" among London firms.

Willis Faber has recently been strengthening informal links with US ally Johnson & Higgins through the formation of a joint management group for the New York Insurance Exchange and the joint purchase of a surplus lines business in Chicago.

Phoenix and Sun Alliance hit by increasing claims

By Our Insurance Correspondent
Stormy weather and increasing fire and motor claims caused profits to slump at both Sun Alliance and Phoenix Assurance last year.

At Phoenix, where the underwriting deficit spiralled from £2.7m to £14.1m, profits fell 15 per cent from £37.6m to £31.1m. At Sun Alliance pretax profits plunged more than £10m, or 17 per cent, to £49.2m after an underwriting loss of £26.4m against the previous year's £4.5m.

The setback, however, has not stopped either group from significantly boosting dividends. Sun Alliance is paying a final of 20.7p gross, raising the year's total by almost a quarter, to 40p gross. Phoenix, with a final of 10.7p, has lifted the total by

15 per cent to 19p gross. In both cases the payments are covered about 21 times by stated earnings.

In Sun Alliance's case a large part of the underwriting deficit was because of exceptional weather claims amounting to £12m, while there were increased losses on the accident and motor accounts and fire business showed a marked deterioration.

The UK and Ireland deficit rose from £4.6m to £16m while losses in Europe climbed from £3.4m to £5.5m. Results also deteriorated in most other major overseas territories.

Cushioning the blow, investment income rose 17 per cent to £70.3m and long-term insurance profits climbed from £4m to £4.9m. Overall premium income rose from £641m to £682m.

At Phoenix large fire and soaring motor claims to weather conditions impact of VAT on repairs blamed for a UK writing deficit of £4.8m final quarter. As a result, UK losses rose from £3.2m to £4.8m.

Meanwhile US underwriting swung from a previous of £2.4m to a deficit of £1.4m, a fractionally reduced at £1.4m. The group says Europe's reversal of previously profitable accounts, due mainly to weather losses, was the problem and all other areas showed an improvement.

The group's investment income increased by 15 per cent to £45.3m.

Royal Worcester firmly on growth tack

By Our Financial Staff
Royal Worcester, the china-to-electronics group, has finally broken out of its disconcerting stop-go profits pattern of the last few years.

Up 34 per cent at £3.6m, profits advanced strongly for the second year in succession in the 12 months to December 29.

Meanwhile, a lower tax charge has helped boost attributable earnings by more than 70 per cent to 48.1p a share. Shareholders are rewarded with a final of 8.14p gross which lifts the total payment by a fifth to 12.29p gross.

Royal has wrested the profits jump from a mere 14 per cent turnover increase, thanks mainly to strong performances

by both the electronic components division and the traditional fine china operation. Profits from Royal Worcester Spode advanced 24 per cent to £2.5m on an 8 per cent turnover increase to £25.5m.

In electrocomponents, the profit increase was 36 per cent to £1.6m on the back of a 24 per cent turnover increase to £15.9m. The group's Welwyn Electric subsidiary is one of Europe's biggest producers of resistors and is now seeing increasing benefits from growth in the micro-technology industry.

Royal Worcester has stated that its aim is eventually to create a 50-50 profits split between china and electronics.

Peachey dividend increased

Shareholders of Peachey Property, former empire of the late Sir Eric Miller, will get their biggest interim payout for nearly five years on profits virtually doubled to £1.7m. The dividend is 2.142p.

For the six months to Christmas Day, the group started its strategic move away from private homes into industrial and

office property, committing £6m of the £12m they received from the sale of former headquarters, Park West, near Marble Arch.

Managing director Mr John Brown, who joined the group just over two years ago, said: "We have invested £2.2m in the period covering the figures and plan to invest a further £4m in industrial estates, offices and studios".

Merchant banks raise dividends

Financial Staff
Two major merchant banks, Kleinwort Benson and Midland Bank, reported sharply improved results for the year. Profits a and transfer to inner- at Kleinwort Benson rose third to £12.1m. At the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleinwort has raised dividend by 34 per cent gross a share. After 10 per cent of dividends the profit for the year is £8.49.

To bring capital and into line with the size business the board has to bring £10m from deferred reserves. This has brought capital and disclosed up from £4m to £110m.

While Kleinwort Ber not revealed the size improvement of Sharps its bullion dealing is clearly the heretic activity gold market has been contributor to the improvement.

Samuel Montagu has a net profit after tax inner reserves of £2.9m raised to £1.875m. The total dividend for have been raised from to £575,000.

Latest results									
Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's			
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total			
A. Arcson (I)	7,266.6	0,500.43	3.81(3.2)	0.52(0.45)	1/8	3,010.99			
Bedwood (F)	6,760.63	0,141.07	5.8(5.7)	3.0(—)	14/5	3,010.99			
Berkley Hambro (I)	6,616.9	3,342.3	13.0(9.1)	3.0(1.9)	1/7	8,37(7.79)			
BICC (F)	11,901.121	63.6(56.6)	21.38(16.8)	5.82(5.29)	1/7	5,014.9			
Black & Edgington (F)	66,212.9	1.6(2.9)	6.4(9.9)	2.8(2.7)	1/7	8,6(7.4)			
Edgell Higgs (F)	15,211.3	1.4(1.1)	19.3(14.2)	6.2(5.2)	23/5	19.5			
Burns Anderson (I)	1,501.11	0.36(0.29)	—	0.40(0.25)	22/5	5,016.36			
Bridon (F)	296.0(289.0)	3.39(1.7)	5.75(17.3)	2.7(4.56)	30/5	2.55(—)			
Brookes Watson (F)	110.4(88.3)	2.4(2.0)	8.44(7.42)	2.55(—)	30/5	4,613.96			
Carron Hides (F)	38.4(22.0)	0.19(0.19)	17.19(12.34)	2.8(2.42)	14/5	3,010.99			
Crosby House (F)	10,014.1	0.05(0.23)	2.3(12.03)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)			
Delight Indus (I)	2,54(2.2)	0.11(0.22)	—	2.0(—)	1/6	—			
F. J. C. Liley (F)	80.0(65.4)	5.114.2	16.9(12.9)	2.31(1.67)	2/6	2,431.951			
F&W Int (F)	12,231.0(36)	0.62(0.53)	8.75(4.91)	1.27(1.21)	14/5	13,551(17.38)			
GKN (F)	1,981.1(24.7)	109.4(87.3)	32.8(18.17)	13.55(11.79)	14/5	3,010.99			
Hanger Invest (F)	82.4(48.8)	2.71(2.34)	23.6(23.1)	1.75(0.72)	30/5	6.0(—)			
Harris Queenswy (F)	79.9(32.9)	8.8(5.4)	17.8(12.26)	4.0(2.25)	2/6	4.7(3.6)			
Hilton Footwear (F)	13,111.3	1.56(1.39)	20.74(14.9)	2.4(1.5)	30/5	4.0(3.6)			
J. & J. Ryan (F)	22.8(14.7)	1.8(1.5)	4.37(3.5)	0.83(0.58)	30/5	1.5(—)			
Joe Invest Trst (F)	—	1.16(1.02)	4.27(3.5)	2.25(—)	30/5	1.5(—)			
Kleinwort Benson (F)	—	12.12(9.15)	22.4(16.6)	9.2(6.37)	—	15.8(—)			
Langanvale Est (I)	0.02(0.02)	0.001(0.009)	—	—	—	—			
Peachey Prop (I)	2.7(2.0)	1.7(0.8)	4.1(2.1)	1.1(0.5)	20/5	3.0(—)			
Phoenix Assur (F)	454.0(432.0)	32.1(37.6)	20.4(38.0)	7.4(6.45)	1/7	13,311.56			
Provincial Ins (F)	—	4.9(3.7)	26.2(18.8)	9.13(—)	1/7	22.8(21.1)			
Royal Worcester (F)	47.0(23.3)	3.6(2.6)	41.9(28.6)	5.7(4.7)	8/5	8,6(7.1)			
Solihull Law (F)	23.4(15.3)	0.49(0.79)	4.36(6.99)	1.3(0.7)	1/7	1.3(0.7)			
Sun Alliance (F)	663.0(641.0)	49.2(59.5)	62.9(67.1)	14.5(11.5)	—	28.0(22.3)			
Transatlantic Mkt (F)	—	0.83(0.14)	—	62.0(12.0)	25/4	—			
Willis Faber (F)	47.0(44.0)	17.16(19.14)	20.3(21.6)	7.5(6.8)	4/6	11,010.05			
Wson Warburton (F)	23.4(15.3)	0.87(1.03)	15.77(18.16)	4.35(5.95)	16/6	16.6			
Yarrow Co (I)	9.4(4.7)	0.2(0.7)	6.1(10.1)	2.5(1.8)	16/6	7.5(—)			

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on peace per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *—adjusted for scrip. †—loss. ‡—after tax. §—after providing additional depreciation for inflation.

BICC 79

Highlights from the Annual Report

- **Operating profit** increased by 18% with significant improvements in cable manufacturing in U.K. and strong performances in Australia and Canada.
- **Earnings** per ordinary share up 27% including a special tax credit.
- **Dividends** increased by 10% net.
- **Outlook** 1980 likely to be a difficult year but further progress expected.

GROUP RESULTS for the year ended 31 December			
Sales —	1979	1978	
£m	£m	£m	
United Kingdom	544.6	445.6	
Exports	189.8	196.3	
Overseas	455.5	479.3	
	1,189.9	1,121.2	
Operating profit	76.8	65.0	
Finance charges	11.2	8.4	
Profit before taxation	65.6	56.6	
Taxation	23.8	24.1	
Profit after taxation	41.8	32.5	
Minority interests and preference dividends	9.8	7.5	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	32.0	25.0	
Earnings per ordinary share	21.38p	16.80p	
Dividends per ordinary share — net	8.57p	7.79p	

Taxation in 1979 has been reduced by a special taxation credit of £4.6m (3.07p per share) arising from the release of the deferred taxation provision in respect of U.K. stock relief for 1973 and 1974.

The Final Ordinary Dividend of 8.52p net per share (1978: 5.29p net per share) will be paid to ordinary shareholders registered in the books of the Company on 23 May 1980. Warrants will be posted on 27 June 1980, payable 1 July 1980.

The complete Press Release is available from the Secretary, BICC Limited, P.O. Box No. 5, 21 Bloomsbury Street, WC1B 3ON.

The 1979 Annual Report will be posted to share and loan stock holders on 1 May 1980. The Annual General Meeting will be held on 29 May 1980.

BICC

Briefly

Although turnover of Crosby House Group eased from £14.17m to £10.01m in 1979, the pre-tax loss was cut from £34,000 to £55,000. This was after exceptional losses rising from £138,000. The previous year there was an extraordinary debit at £199,000.

The loss per share before extraordinary items was 2.3p against 22.0p. There is again no dividend.

Provided current levels of profitability are maintained, the board proposes to recommend paying the preference dividend, together with the arrears, in June 1980.

Delight Industries: Turnover for half year to October 31, £2,549m (£2,559m). Pre-tax profit £195,300 (£287,000). Interim is 2.85p gross. Reduction in profits resulted from transport and engineering strikes. Current industrial action is causing problems which will affect market for second half of year.

Mid-Southern Water: Offer for sale by tender of 100 per cent redeemable preference stock 1985 attracted applications for £9,727m of stock. Lowest price to receive a partial allotment was £98.0p. Average price obtained £98.452. Dealings will commence on April 3.

London Intercontinental Trust: Group loss after all charges £8,000 (£28,000). No tax is charged. Loss per share 0.78p (3.77p). No div. Energy Finance & General Ltd: A plan of new ordinary shares of 10p at 35p each has been completed. Of these about 80 pc have been placed with institutional investors comprising a major pension fund, two insurance companies and two investment trust groups.

Charterhall: Total income for six months to Dec 31, £492,000 (£224,000). Group profit £19,500 (loss £31,500). Group's two financial groups are trading satisfactorily and continue to provide cash flow to cover the group's operational expenses. Turnover for 1979 £38.41m (£32,022m), profit £1,444m (£1,029m) after tax of £165,600 (£196,932). Eps 17.19p (£13.34p). Surplus on property revaluation £2.8m. Scrip issue one-for-one proposed. Gross dividend, 6.75p (£5.2p). Titanagar Jute factory: Again no dividend for 1st year to June 30. Turnover in India was £18.66m (£24.5m) and in United Kingdom £2.62m (£3.18m). Net loss on Indian operations £51,000 (loss £1.37m) and profit on United Kingdom operations £34,000 (profit £13,000). Loss per share 56.6p (89.9p) before extraordinary items.

OFFICIAL RESERVES

The following are the figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves issued by the Treasury.

End of period	£m	£m	Change in month \$
1979			
March	17,454	6,446	837
April	21,487	10,378	-480
May	21,597	10,382	66
June	22,070	10,163	338
July	23,499	10,400	1,429
Aug	22,751	10,337	-194
Sept	22,751	10,832	-564
Oct	22,498	10,812	-283
Nov	22,117	10,199	-81
Dec	22,718	10,211	302
1980			
Jan	23,708	10,456	967
Feb	23,833	10,323	229
March	28,963	12,460	3,028

Reserves revalued each end-March.

BRIDON

United Warrington Hall, Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN4 9JX, England

Preliminary Statement for 1979

	Year ended 31st December 1979	1978	1977
over including Share of Sales of associated Companies	295,694	288,645	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	4,935	4,132	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	(11,692)	2,203	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	2,953	2,793	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	(3,804)	9,128	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	4,783	6,117	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	6,546	4,957	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	1,804	1,032	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	995	550	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	14,108	12,656	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	10,304	21,784	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	6,715	4,672	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	3,589	17,112	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	9,209	9,976	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	6,715	4,672	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	2,494	5,304	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	12,901	8,423	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	15,395	13,727	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	(11,606)	1,884	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	—	1,501	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	3,589	17,112	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	1,053	7,182	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	2,536	9,930	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	600	(531)	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	3,136	9,399	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	6,233	—	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	(3,097)	9,399	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	1,250	1,250	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	1,467	2,477	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	2,717	3,727	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	12	12	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	2,729	3,739	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	(5,825)	5,660	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	(3,097)	9,399	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	5,75p	17,28p	
Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies	7,89p	17,28p	

Profit before Interest including Share of Associated Companies for 1979 were dominated by the trading losses of Ashlow & Engineering, which amounted to £11.8m before interest. Profit before tax was thus reduced to £3.6m, the order of the Group producing £15.4m against the comparative figure of £13.7m in 1978.

In addition to the Ashlow trading losses amounting to £11.8m interest, a further provision of £8.2m has been made for Extraordinary Charges in respect of the costs of closing Ashlow Aising Road manufacturing facility. As a consequence of this closure and the decision to sub-contract the manufacture of Ashlow products, Ashlow is not expected to affect the 1980 results. A separate announcement will be made regarding the future of Ashlow is being made today.

At the effect of the British Steel Corporation strike, acts for 1980 were encouraging, with indications that a strong level of profit would be achieved during the year. Our United Kingdom steel operations have already incurred a severe blow from the strike with a consequent effect on sales. Until steel supplies return to normal it is impossible to give any indication regarding the 1980 Group performance.

Considering the final ordinary dividend for the year, the has taken into account the results for 1979 as affected by Ashlow losses and the current United Kingdom situation as potential for the Group.

At this background, the Board has decided to recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares for 1979 of 2.7 pence per share payable on 22nd May, 1980, to shareholders on register at the close of business on 24th April, 1980.

With the interim dividend of 2.3 pence (net) per share this would represent a total dividend of 5.0 pence (net) ordinary share for 1979.

April, 1980

BRIDON World-wide in wire, wire rope, fibres, and engineering.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

1 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
44 Airsprung Group	64	—	6.7	10.5	*3.8
25 Arrington & Rhodes	25	—	3.8	15.1	*2.0
185 Bardon Hill	255	—	13.8	5.4	7.5
80 County Cars Pref	80	—	15.3	19.1	—
63 Deborah Ord	99	+2	5.0	5.1	10.9
88 Frank Horsell	107	+2	7.9	7.4	6.6
98 Frederick Parker	99	—	12.8	12.9	*4.5
102 George Blair	106	—	16.5	15.6	—
45 Jackson Group	70	—	7.2	6.3	10.1
113 James Burrough	115	—	31.3	11.8	*8.5
242 Robert Jenkins	265	+2	14.3	6.6	*5.7
175 Torday Limited	218	+2	0.8	6.7	*2.4
124 Twinlock Ord	124	—	12.0	15.4	—
70 Twinlock 12% ULS	78	+2	2.6	5.3	10.4
23 Unilock Holdings	49	—	4.4	4.5	6.4
49 Unilock Holdings New	49	—	12.1	6.6	3.0
42 Walter Alexander	97	—	—	—	—
136 W. S. Yeates	184	+2	—	—	—

Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

DELTA INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated under the laws of the Bahamas)

Interim Statement (Unaudited)

	6 months ended 29.1.1980	29.1.1979
Assets	US\$1,000	US\$1,000
Liabilities	49,323	20,938
Profit	993	387

Assets per Share US\$2.90 US\$1.83

FINANCIAL NEWS

Harris Queensway 61pc ahead

By Philip Robinson

Mr Philip Harris's furniture, carpets and DIY group Harris Queensway, which came to market 15 months ago and is in the middle of a second takeover in a year, pushed profits up 61 per cent last year.

That was without the help from Harris Furniture, which it bought last July after a bitter fight and which managed to break even in the five months to December.

Mr Harris says Harris is now making profits and is one reason for his confidence of continued growth. Group sales for the first three months are higher than this time last year, he says.

Total gross dividend is 8.57p on the enlarged share capital with a 5.714p final. It was paid for profits of £8.8m on a turnover up 50 per cent at £79.9m.

Harris's reorganization of Hardy is now complete. It has sold the credit side to Trinity Finance for £15.5m, out of which it repaid a £9m loan, and sold properties valued at £2.2m which have virtually covered the cost of closing 40 of Hardy's 187 shops and reducing the workforce from 1,800 to 400.

A revaluation of group's long-term and freehold properties has increased tangible assets from £7.2m to £28m. At the end of December the group had cash and bank balances of £5m and borrowings of £10.2m.

A similar reorganization plan is expected when Harris's bid for furniture group Henderson-Kenton goes unconditional. Harris now has control of 53.1 per cent and the first closing date of the £15.4m offer is April 16.

No progress on Yarrow compensation talks

By Our Financial Staff

Boilermaker and engineer Yarrow & Co said last night it is as far as ever from reaching an agreement with the Department of Industry over compensation for shipbuilding interests nationalized three years ago.

Yarrow's finance director, Mr Ian Mann, said: "We are still negotiating on and off, but the amount they might be prepared to offer is still a long way short of what we have requested."

Talks have been going on for two years. Yarrow is claiming between £15m and £20m and is still discussing pre-nationalization profits of £10m locked up in the shipbuilding interests under a complex Government loan deal in 1971.

A Arenson advance falls short of forecasts

By Our Financial Staff

A Arenson (Holdings), the St Albans manufacturer of office and domestic furniture and a leading supplier to MFI, will probably raise pre-tax profits in the year to next July from £1.4m to about £1.55m. But earlier hopes of £1.9m can be set aside.

Meanwhile Mr Archie Arenson and his colleagues did well to lift sales by 10 per cent to £7.26m in the six months to January 31, and pre-tax profits by 15 per cent to £496,000. But these were well below earlier market estimates.

However, the margin widening reflects a successful investment programme and as market leader Arenson has managed to raise prices, leaving competitors to follow.

In his interim bulletin the chairman speaks of dearer raw materials pressing on margins, and of a softening in domestic demand for office furniture, still the bulk of business.

Arenson is growing fast in the United States and Europe and MFI is also bringing it more business through the takeover of Status. It is, however, a tough customer.

The year's dividend is likely to be increased by 15 per cent (like the interim, which was raised from 0.45p to 0.52p or 0.74p gross). But at 47p, down 2p yesterday, the shares still yield less than 6 per cent.

However, the interim dividend is covered nearly four times on a normal tax charge and, thanks to allowances, tax in the latest half year took only £37,000.

Swire Pacific disappointing

Profits growth in 1979 was slower than expected at Swire Pacific of Hongkong, which yesterday reported group net profit of HK\$325.7m, after an extraordinary loss of HK\$2.2m, compared with a net profit of HK\$324.3m in 1978.

A final dividend of 34 cents per "A" share was proposed, making 51 cents for 1979 against 45 cents in 1978. The proposed final for "B" shares was 6.8 cents, making 10.2 cents, up from 8 cents a year ago.

Stock market analysis noted

Deutsche Bank downturn

Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest bank, will pay an unchanged dividend of DM9 per DM50 nominal share for 1979 despite a 7.5 per cent drop in parent bank profits to DM283.9m (£64.6m) from DM307.2m in 1978, the bank announced yesterday.

The bank said it would ask shareholders at the annual meeting in May to approve the creation of up to DM100m of contingency capital.

The total dividend payout was DM193.9m on basic capital of DM1.17m (raised by DM74m during 1979).

Shares from the capital increase in October last year will be entitled to half the dividend payout for 1979, figure in its accounts. The earnings surplus was set off against the previous year's loss.

The bank proposed an unchanged 6 per cent dividend and an unchanged contribution of 5m francs to the federal government.

Swiss National recovers

The Swiss National Bank reported an earnings surplus of 1,500m francs (£33m) in 1979 after a loss of 2,600m francs.

Its annual report attributed the improvement to a calming of foreign exchange markets. The bank showed no profit

Metals company improves

Metallgesellschaft, the West German metals company, had a "very satisfactory results" in all divisions in the first five months of 1979-80 after profits fell 18.1 per cent to DM19.9m in the year to September 30, 1979, managing board chairman Herr Karl Gustav Ratjen said in Frankfurt.

Despite the improvement, Herr Ratjen said there were too many risks associated with the economy to predict how the fiscal year would end.

The drop in 1978-79 profits, company spokesman said, was due to continuing extraordinary costs for restructuring of the group's metals processing operations.

Conzinc Riotinto

Conzinc Riotinto of Australia (CRA) said it had formally settled its agreements on acquisition of certain mining interests from BH South and North Broken Hill Holdings.

The acquisitions are part of a complex deal worked out with Western Mining Corp Holdings to facilitate WMC's takeover of BH South.

Grand Met barred

Liggett Group said yesterday it had won a preliminary injunction in North Carolina's Superior Court barring Grand Metropolitan of Britain from acquiring any more of its shares.

Grand Metropolitan disclosed on March 21 that it had acquired 302,000, or 9.5 per cent of Liggett shares. Liggett said the court also barred Grand Metropolitan from disposing of any Liggett shares except in a manner approved by the court.

Electrolux deal

Electrolux is discussing with Norwegian state-owned Aardal Sunddal Verk the sale of up to 49 per cent of the shares in Graeges Aluminium, an Electrolux spokesman said in Stockholm.

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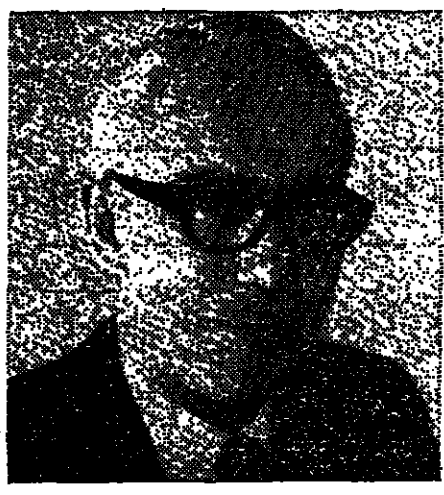
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GALLAHER 1979



Statement by the Chairman, Mr Stuart Cameron

Trading Results - Year to 31st December, 1979

For the second year in succession the Group has achieved record results. Group profit before interest was significantly up, by 20%, and, with a lower interest charge for the year, pre-tax profits were up by £12.2 million at £63.2 million.

The tax charge has benefited from £14.1 million reflecting the writing off of stock appreciation relief. Without this, the net profit attributable to shareholders increased by £7 million to £31.6 million.

While the pre-interest profits of our domestic tobacco business contributed largely to our total profit increase there was a return to profits growth in the engineering division, up by 33%, and good increases also in optical and distribution. Total sales were up by 6.4% with domestic tobacco sales 6.1% up, overseas tobacco sales 3.5% up and all the other divisions, engineering, optical and distribution, showing increases.

Tobacco - Domestic

With price increases during the year by manufacturers, and with an increase in tax by the Government, the U.K. cigarette market in 1979 showed a marginal decrease. It was dominated by continuing strong competition both in discount pricing and the introduction of new brands in the king size sector, which continued to grow, albeit at a slower rate than in 1978. Lower tar cigarettes also showed some growth.

Sales of all our brands were affected by industrial disputes - the road hauliers' in January 1979 and a dispute in our Northern Ireland factories in early summer. With the recovery of cigarettes sales by the year end, BENSON & HEDGES SPECIAL FILTER retained its position as the leading U.K. brand, with SILK CUT King Size growing and dominating the low tar sector.

Pipe and handrolling tobacco sales were, however, seriously reduced by the industrial disputes. There was a marked recovery at the turn of the year, and we are confident that CONNOR and OLD HOLLBORN will regain their former positions. CLAN and HOLLAND HOUSE from Niemeier continue to grow.

Sales of home manufactured cigars were less affected by stock shortages and, with an increase in the overall market, there was growth in HAMLET, KING SIX and MEDALLION. Sales of ROYAL DUTCH HALF CORONAS from Ritmeester are also increasing significantly.

Tobacco - Overseas

Our export business continued to develop with encouraging successes in the Middle East and in the Duty Free Trade, although profits were held back by adverse exchange rates. We believe, however, that worldwide trends to milder smoking will help the development of our main export brand, SILK CUT.

Our Dublin company once again increased its share of all sectors of the Republic of Ireland market. The devaluation of the Republic of Ireland pound relative to sterling reduced profits, but these exceeded the previous year. In October, severe restrictions were imposed on the advertising and promotion of tobacco products but it is too early to assess their effect. We are confident in our future prospects in the Irish Republic and are in the midst of a major investment programme.

In the Netherlands, NIEMEIER ended the year on an encouraging note with rising market shares and excellent exports to West Germany. We believe this company is now strongly placed for the future. RITMEESTER, in contrast, is in a difficult position with its domestic market in steep decline and with most export markets weak. The company is adapting to its changing circumstances, but it faces a difficult period ahead.

Engineering

An improvement in total engineering earnings was achieved. Our Italian subsidiary, FIP, had an excellent year, and SAUNDERS VALVE made good progress following reorganisation. Both SAUNDERS VALVE and the MONO GROUP, however, were affected by the national engineering strike from August to October, with a serious effect on both profits and customer goodwill at home and overseas.

Optical

Notwithstanding our 'voluntary' freezing of prices in the private sector for seven months resulting from the otherwise satisfactory investigation by the Price Commission, the DOLLAND & AITCHISON GROUP again achieved higher profits, turnover and volume. Since the financial year-end AUTOFLOW ENGINEERING, a small optical machinery manufacturing subsidiary, has been sold and WESLEY-JESSEN (U.K.) has become a wholly owned subsidiary of DOLLAND INTERNATIONAL.

In Italy, where we now have 72 branches, expansion was slowed down to allow a period of consolidation and profits approximately doubled. Trading in the 12 branches in the Netherlands again proved disappointing.

Retailing and Wholesaling

The growth of FORBUYS, which has over 450 retail confectionery, tobacco and newsagents' shops, continues. Profits, although slightly ahead of the previous year, were affected by the increase in V.A.T. imposed in June, which created consumer price-resistance particularly in the case of confectionery. Disruptions in the supply of newspapers and periodicals were also frequent during the year.

There are two specialist distribution companies within our Group. TOBACCO KIOSKS operates self-contained kiosks selling tobacco products in large supermarkets and other stores. Its results were most encouraging. MAYFAIR VENDING is a major operator of cigarette vending machines. Sales growth was good, but its results were penalised by losses on stocks in machines at the time of the V.A.T. increase.

Our wholesaling group, WARRINER & MASON, successfully achieved a major rationalisation programme with the sale of the delivered grocery trade division and closure of small uneconomic cash and carry depots. Operating results improved, notwithstanding the costs of this programme. Our wholesaling companies have very substantial sales in Scotland and Northern Ireland as well as in England.

People

On 31st December, 1979 Mr Hume Stewart-Moore retired from the office of Chairman and Chief Executive, and from the Board. He joined the company in November 1934 as a pupil apprentice, and, thirty two years later, was appointed Managing Director and Chief Executive, becoming Chairman in 1975. Mr Stewart-Moore's contribution to the Group's present prosperity has been outstanding. Our success in tobacco in the U.K., the development of our overseas tobacco businesses, as well as our strong growth in non-tobacco areas, have all stemmed from his leadership and inspiration. We are grateful to him and wish him well in retirement.

He has already thanked and paid tribute to the loyal and devoted services of the many people who constitute the Gallaher Group. I now wish to endorse this on behalf of all the Directors.

Outlook

The economic prospects for the U.K. as a whole have deteriorated over the past year. Inflation has again become a dominant influence spurred on by oil price increases. The consequent need to control the money supply and purchasing power is bound to result in a degree of recession.

In the U.K., Gallaher will not be immune from these influences, but does gain notable strength from its particular mix of businesses and from its very sound financial position. It is our intention to build on this strength both at home and abroad during the coming years of the new decade.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	1979	1978
Group Sales	1,621,300	1,523,300
Profit before Interest	66,000	55,000
Profit before Taxation	63,200	51,000
Profit after Taxation	45,500	24,800
Net Assets	329,800	323,300

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

	Sales	Profit/(Loss)
	1979	1978
Tobacco - Domestic	1,098,900	1,035,900
Tobacco - Overseas	176,200	170,300
Engineering	66,800	59,300
Optical & Associated	40,600	34,900
Activities	238,800	222,900
Distribution	—	—
Group Financing	—	—
	1,621,300	1,523,300
	66,000	55,000

Wall Street

[illegible]

PERSONAL CHOICE



as Alexander the Great in Robert Rossen's
epic production, screened today at 4.20 on BBC 2

guests who won't go home, who are the subjects of a current affairs special (BBC 2, 7.20) are more like alienated friends than family. They are the 15 million workers from the poor areas of Southern Europe and East who have flooded into Western Europe. Unlike us, they rarely become nationals of the host countries, have no rights. There are five million of them in Italy, in Belgium, they exceed the total population of Switzerland. One in four workers is a foreign migrant, social, political and economic repercussions of the influx workers—collecting into what the programme describes as a time bomb—that is examined tonight by Bob Le and Valerie Singleton.

Susan Hampshire is not hard at work as an actress—going by theatre boardings, that would seem to be never—like to someone somewhere or other, about dyslexia, of it is one of our most notable sufferers. And sure enough, it's Man Alive (BBC 2, 9.30) she is trotted out again, this time with a little girl who, like her, is dyslexic. The programme covers more ground than this, however. It is the dilemma faced by dyslexic children at schools. A disease is not recognised (the Department of Education accept its existence, apparently), although, according to factors, there is no doubt whatsoever that the youngsters slipped in this way.

W, you have either got the drift of James Burke's about the unreality of reality, or you have given up the TV own success rate (about 50 per cent, rising to 75 per cent, about 1.8.30) we reach only the stage in the series, so I could still lose my grip on Mr. Mytinger. We have already been told our brain is a Toynote we learn it is a clock, too, and we will (perhaps) why our "now" might well be somebody else's. I think I have got that right.

bing of a musical event on Radio 3 (9.45), as a prelude to tomorrow night of a three-part major documentary on the work of Benjamin Britten: tonight we hear the first of his piano and oboe works Temporal Variations. The per, and The Wasp—all dating from the middle. A brief reminder about Bach's St John Passion (Radio 3) that better spiritual preparation for Easter could there

HE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; AT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.55 am Ludwig: a story for children.
10.00 Jackanory: Maurice Denham reads Ferret Summer by Bridget Chard (r).
10.15 Tazman and the Spare Goat (r).
10.30 Brown Wolf: About a dog in the Klondike (r). Close down at 11.00.
12.45 pm News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: The hot air balloon race from Ragley Hall, the 17th century home of the Marquis of Hertford, in Warwickshire. A live transmission.

1.45 Mister Ben: The Red Knight (r). Close down at 2.00.

3.55 Play School: Edward Lear's story Quangle Wangle's Hat, with Helen O'Sullivan's illustrations.

4.20 The All New Popeye Show: cartoon fun, starring the splash-casting sailor, 4.40 Graham's Gang: The gang are involved in the making of a movie (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsround: Junior news-

reel. 5.10 Blue Peter: Behind the scenes of a Dr Who exhibition.

5.40 News: with Richard Baker. 5.45 Nationwide.

5.55 Tomorrow's World: Judith Hannes has an encounter with frogs in the course of an analysis of dust from the atmosphere. Also, new technology for training carsmen, and how cat fish can increase the world's alligator population.

7.20 Top of the Pops: Featuring the record which pop music enthusiasts are buying or are contemplating buying.

7.55 Lennie and Jerry: Comedy show with Lennie Bennett and Jerry Stevens. Their guests are Terry Wogan and Helen Shapiro, with the All Hassani Troupe, a specialty act.

8.30 The Real Thing: Continuing James Burke's investigation into the real meaning of reality. Tonight, why one man's now can sometimes be another man's then. Third film in a series of six (see Personal Choice).

9.00 News: with Richard Baker. 9.25 Play for Today: The Vanishing Army. Second showing of Robert Rossen's strong play about an NCO (Bill Patterson) who comes to grief both in the Army and in Civil Street. Not a good advertisement for the Army of today—if it's a true representation of what goes on.

10.20 Royal Maundy (4). 11.20 Ensign (3). 12.00 News.

12.02 pm You and Yours. 12.27 The Jason Explanation. 12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour. 2.10 Quiz: The Duff. 2.15 Play: The Collections, from L. P. Hardy.

4.15 Any Answers? 4.30 Play: The Great Electrical Revolution. 5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather. 6.00 News. 6.30 Brain of Britain 1980. 7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Time for Verse. 7.30 Bach: St John Passion, pt 1. 8.15 John Burt Foster.

8.25 John Burt Foster, pt 2. 10.00 The World Tonight. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 11.25 Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News. 12.15-12.23 am Weather.

VHF. 5.00 am Regional news, weather. 5.50 pm Regional news, weather. 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Over to You (5).

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BBC 2

11.00 am Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55. Close down at 11.25.

4.20 pm Film: Alexander the Great (1956). Non-nonsense historical epic about the Macedonian warrior who, at 33, was conqueror of all the known world. Richard Burton plays Alexander, Frederick March is his father. Also starring Claire Bloom and Stanley Baker. Directed intelligently by Robert Rossen, who made that powerful political drama All the King's Men.

6.30 The Getaways: Dressage. We see Jennie Lorison, Clarke's preparation for the World Dressage Championships, deep in the heart of the New Forest.

7.00 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.10 Outside a City Wall: The seventh, eighth and ninth Stations of the Cross: a film by

Monica Furlong made in the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem. Ronald Byrne narrates. Martin Jarvis contributes his readings.

7.20 Europe's Time Bomb: The Goats Who Won't Go Home: An investigation into a vast social problem about the 15 million migrant workers from poorer areas and their families which flooded into western Europe and show no signs of wanting to return to their homelands (see Personal Choice).

8.40 In the Making: Film about Catherine Mannheim, maker of jewelry as a means of self-expression. She likes her products to be worn, not locked up in the bank as an investment. We see her making a brooch from awabi shell, set in gold and silver.

10.45 Newsnight: The news and current affairs programme.

11.30 Work and Leisure: Royal Institution lecture by Richard Rogers, Warden of Goldsmiths College, University of London. Repeated on Sunday afternoon.

11.55 Close down: John Ormond's poem Cathedral Builders is read by Derek Cahill.

Prue Clark as Constance and Jess Ackland as the head of the family. 9.30 Man Alive: Look Mum, I'm a doctor. About the joys of medicine (according to the Department of Education, that is) dyslexia does not exist. This is a documentary about the controversy. Michael Dean considers the case of two young children suffering from the "sub-existent" disease (see Personal Choice).

10.20 The 15th Cambridge Folk Festival: Featured artists tonight are Rockin' Dopsie and the Cajun twisters, Curlew and the Cajun and Tanshill Weavers.

10.45 Newsnight: The news and current affairs programme.

11.30 Work and Leisure: Royal Institution lecture by Richard Rogers, Warden of Goldsmiths College, University of London. Repeated on Sunday afternoon.

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THAMES

9.30 am No Fence for Baronne: Swiss tale of a mare and the local horse show (r). 9.55 Young Britons: Banking opportunities for young people.

10.00 Cartoon Time: 10.15 Heritage: film about the French Canadian. 11.05 The MacKenzie Affair: episode 2 of this series is a out a stowaway and his dog. 11.55 The Bubbles: The Pedlar comes to town. 12.05 The Tales of Julian Orchard reads the story of The Photograph. 12.10 Stepping Stones: a lesson in shapes for young children. 12.30 The Solitaire: a serial about an Australian family.

1.00 pm News. 1.20 Thames News.

1.30 Together: Life in a block of flats, Rutherford Court. Mother-in-law trouble.

2.00 After Noon Plus: Interview with Jimmy Baile (Billy Tate and Soap TV comedy series; and a chat with Harry Ramsden, owner of the world's biggest fish and chip shop.

2.45 The Birmingham International Show-Jumping Championships 1980: Highlights from the Selko Time Slakes, with young riders prominently featured.

3.45 Looks Familiar: Show business quiz, conducted by Denis Norden. The experts are Kenneth Williams, David Sheridan and William Franklyn.

4.15 Little House on the Prairie: Romantic actress yarn, about young love.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Who is poisoning the wild birds? And Anne receives a worrying letter.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.

6.30 Crossroads: Marian Owen is a 2.0 News with Kenneth Kendall. Hunter has words with J. Henry Pollard.

6.45 Film: The Mask of Alexander Cross (1977). A thriller, made for television, about a double assassin. The assassin, made in 1974, stars Catherine Hepburn as a rich and attractive widow being sued for breach of promise by a young man. The eminent lawyer she consults (played by Laurence Olivier) remembers her... A triple Emmy winner.

the hunt for £400,000 of stolen jewelry.

8.30 The Black Abbot: Comedy show, with songs, featuring the British group led by a funny musician Russ Abbot.

9.00 Best Sellers: A Man Called Intrepid: Continuation of the wartime adventure yarn about a spy ring and German plans to build an atomic bomb. With David Niven, Michael York, Flora Robson.

10.00 News.

10.30 Best Sellers: A Man Called Intrepid (Contd.). The final part of this serial will be screened on Saturday.

11.15 The Birmingham International Show-Jumping Championships 1980: We see two of the big events—the Selko Trophy, and the Selko Quartz Trophy. There is £12,000 to win.

12.15 What the Papers Say: Presented by Bruce Page, editor of the New Statesman.

12.30 Encounter at Easter: The Easter story, discussed by John Barton and General Sir John Hack-

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.30 Today. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.30, 8.30 Headlines. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News.

9.05 Quote... Unquote. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 News.

10.05 Canterbury Pilgrimage (4). 10.20 Royal Maundy (3). 11.20 Ensign (3). 12.00 News.

12.02 pm You and Yours. 12.27 The Jason Explanation. 12.55 Weather.

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Radio 3

6.55 am Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Records: Copland, Satie, Poulenc. 8.00 News. 8.05 Records: Smetana, Dohnanyi, Tchaikovsky, Liszt. 9.00 News.

9.05 Week's Composer: Hindemith (incl. Vin Cocci). 10.00 Szymanowski: Musicum of Amsterdam, pt 1: Dufay. 10.35 Interval, playing. 10.40 SZA, pt 2: 15th and 16th century music. 11.20 Cello, piano, Beethoven (Son 3). Shostakovich. 12.15 pm Manchester Camera. pt 1: C. P. E. Bach, Britten. 1.00 News.

1.05 Marc Cam, pt 2: Krenek (Die Nachtall—1st UK perf.). Schubert (Sym 3). 1.45 Piano: Sibelius, Scott, Ireland, Bridge, Debussy. 2.10 Quartet: (Coal): Haydn (op 54 no 1), Mendelssohn. 3.00 Brass (Stockholm Phil): Pachel, Arnold, Dancielson, Grainger. 3.50 Songs: Fauré, Fimil, Brahms. 4.55 News.

5.00 Music for early evening. 7.00 Talking about Music. 7.30 The Great Prayer (4). 8.00 The Image of God: English Mystery plays (3). 9.45 Chorus (C. Suman), piano: Britten (1st broadcast), A. Richardson. 10.15 Book, Music and Lyrics. 11.00 Building a Library: 1. Pagliacci. 11.55-12.00 News.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray Moore. 7.32 Terry Wogan. 10.03 Jimmy Young. 12.03 pm David Hamilton. 2.03 Ed Stewart. 4.03 Much More Music. 5.00 News.

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6.55 am Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Records: Copland, Satie, Poulenc. 8.00 News. 8.05 Records: Smetana, Dohnanyi, Tchaikovsky, Liszt. 9.00 News.

9.05 Week's Composer: Hindemith (incl. Vin Cocci). 10.00 Szymanowski: Musicum of Amsterdam, pt 1: Dufay. 10.35 Interval, playing. 10.40 SZA, pt 2: 15th and 16th century music. 11.20 Cello, piano, Beethoven (Son 3). Shostakovich. 12.15 pm Manchester Camera. pt 1: C. P. E. Bach, Britten. 1.00 News.

1.05 Marc Cam, pt 2: Krenek (Die Nachtall—1st UK perf.). Schubert (Sym 3). 1.45 Piano: Sibelius, Scott, Ireland, Bridge, Debussy. 2.10 Quartet: (Coal): Haydn (op 54 no 1), Mendelssohn. 3.00 Brass (Stockholm Phil): Pachel, Arnold, Dancielson, Grainger. 3.50 Songs: Fauré, Fimil, Brahms. 4.55 News.

5.00 Music for early evening. 7.00 Talking about Music. 7.30 The Great Prayer (4). 8.00 The Image of God: English Mystery plays (3). 9.45 Chorus (C. Suman), piano: Britten (1st broadcast), A. Richardson. 10.15 Book, Music and Lyrics.

